



COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LOTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1965



COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LOTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

COUNTY

AND IN THE BURGHS OF

COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,
NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1965

BY

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M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.
County Medical Officer.

AND

JAMES S. GIBSON
County Sanitary Inspector.

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To the Scottish Home and Health Department, the County Council of East Lothian, the Town Councils of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans and Tranent.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1965.

As I mentioned briefly in last year's report a social worker and mental health officer were appointed during the year. The former took up her appointment in August and it was intended that her duties should be primarily concerned with problem families. The number of problem families in the County is not large, but the difficulties which they create for themselves and for other people are out of all proportion to their numbers. Many of the parents of problem families have poor intelligence and it is only with a great deal of tact and patience that they can be taught to improve their own living conditions. Furthermore, children brought up in such surroundings and with such low standards tend to reproduce these standards when they themselves get married and have families of their own. These families are thus self-perpetuating and it is extremely important that their standards should be raised before yet another generation of problem families is produced.

The social worker has already done a great deal to help many of these families and in addition has been able to devote a small amount of her time to some geriatric problems. As time goes on, however, the problem families will require an increasing proportion of her time and the amount of time which she will be able to devote to visiting old people in their homes will soon decrease.

The mental health officer took up his duties in September and rapidly established a satisfactory liaison with the local mental hospital, with other departments of the County Buildings and with many people outside (particularly prospective employers of the mentally handicapped and mentally ill). In addition he established good relations with the general practitioners in the area and with District Clerks who formerly carried out the duties of mental health officer in their own areas. His experience in a similar field when attached to a hospital in Gloucestershire was invaluable and he has done a great deal to set the mental health

services of the local authority on a firm basis.

The Local Voluntary Association for Mental Health has been very active during the year and in November 1965 they opened a senior occupation centre for adult mental defectives, starting off with voluntary staff. A good deal of financial assistance was provided by the County Council particularly transport to take the defectives to and from the centre and also the provision of meals from the nearest school cooking centre. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable premises in Haddington only 12 defectives could be accommodated in the centre, but there are a number of other defectives who could also attend the centre if suitable premises were available.

It is the intention of the County Council to set up its own centre at some future date and with this in mind visits were made to senior occupation centres in Edinburgh, Paisley, Fife and Dundee. These visits were extremely profitable and instructive and a great deal of useful information was obtained by both members and officials from these visits.

Soon after the mental health officer was appointed a new block was opened at the local mental hospital so that up-to-date treatment of mental illness could be provided in suitable surroundings. As is well known, the treatment of mental illness has undergone many radical changes in recent years and one of the objects of this block was to provide treatment for short term cases as well as for those whose treatment would take rather longer.

During the year arrangements were made for the routine testing of all newly born infants for the condition known as Phenylketonuria. This is not a common condition, but its ill effects can be avoided if it is discovered sufficiently early in the infant's life. If it is not discovered and allowed to proceed unchecked the result is permanent and irreversible mental defect. Some people may question why we should attempt to discover such a relatively rare condition, but we know so little about the causes of mental defect and even less about its prevention. A mentally defective child is such a tragedy to himself and to his parents that if we can reduce the incidence of mental defect even to a small extent, this seems to be well worthwhile. This type of testing is now being carried out in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Peebles in co-operation with The Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, and the University's Department of Child Life and Health. The actual testing is done at Stobhill Hospital and this seems to me to be an excellent example of co-operation

between the Local Authority Health Services and the other branches of the National Health Service.

Mention was made in last year's report of the Family Planning Clinic which was established in Haddington. The work of this clinic has continued during the year and the demand for appointments has been maintained at a consistently high level. It is sometimes forgotten that this type of clinic can also act as a fertility clinic (i.e. to investigate the causes of infertility or sub-fertility in married couples) and also provides a service for the taking of cervical smears for the early diagnosis of cancer in women. It is hoped that the last named part of this service will soon be extended to provide a more adequate coverage for this vitally important work. Again, cancer is a condition about whose cause we really know very little and this method of early diagnosis with its promise of radical and complete cure should certainly be encouraged.

Another service which has continued during the year is the Blood Transfusion Service. Regular visits are made to the larger centres in the County and these are attended by blood donors who give a pint of their blood. It is felt, however, that this service could be publicised much more widely than it is, and it seems to me that it is always the same people who attend these sessions to give blood. Everyone knows of the need for blood transfusion today in so many cases of illness and operation, but it is sometimes forgotten that the only source of blood for these transfusions is the blood donor who is sufficiently public spirited to spare an hour of his time (to say nothing of a pint of his blood!) for this purpose. As a blood donor myself I can assure members of the public that the procedure is completely painless, there are no after effects (except possibly a feeling of rejuvenation) and it is difficult to think of a more worthy cause. This is not a case where one's conscience can be salved by putting a hand in one's pocket and buying a flag or putting a donation in the box. This is something which money cannot buy and it would be a sad day for this country if we ever reached the stage (which has, regrettably, been reached in certain other countries) where blood donors actually sell their blood instead of giving it freely, as in this country, out of a desire to help their fellow men.

In the early part of the year the "Happy Smile" campaign was started once again though not on quite such an extensive scale as on the previous occasion. One of the features of the campaign during 1965 was a poster competition which children from all schools in the county were invited to enter. Some of the

drawings and their accompanying slogans were very good indeed and the best in each age group were sent to Edinburgh as East Lothian's entry in the National Competition. The County Council awarded Savings Certificates to the winners in each section and it was hoped that some of these might also be winners at national level, but unfortunately the prizes were awarded to entries from other areas.

During the year three applications were received in connection with the Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act. One of these was for the transfer of an existing nursery to more suitable premises in the same locality, i.e. Aberlady. The second application was for the opening of a new nursery in Pencaitland, and both these applications were granted. The third application related to the opening of a new nursery in North Berwick and this was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The number of babies and young children in Gullane has increased over the last year or two and in March, 1965, a child welfare clinic was opened there for mothers and young children. This has been a great success and has been very well attended.

In common with other Local Authorities throughout the country, East Lothian co-operated in the National Child Development Study which consisted of detailed examination and enquiry regarding a number of children born in the County in March 1960. These children were selected at random throughout the whole country in accordance with the week of their birth and it is hoped that the information thus collected on a national scale will be of considerable value to the persons conducting the survey. Needless to say we were only too happy to co-operate with the persons in charge of the survey so far as the East Lothian children are concerned.

Once again it is my pleasant duty to record my appreciation of the help which I have received from Colonel W. McAdam, Medical Superintendent of East Lothian Hospitals Group, and Dr W. A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital. It is a matter of considerable personal regret to me that Colonel McAdam will retire early in 1966 for I have always obtained from him a degree of help which goes far beyond the bounds of mere professional co-operation. His ready advice and wise judgment in so many matters have made possible a degree of integration between Local Authority and Hospital Services which seems to be virtually unknown in many other parts of the country. Colonel McAdam's genial presence and kindly manner will be greatly missed by those who had the privilege of working

with him.

As in previous years I have to record my debt of gratitude to the general practitioners for all the help which they have given me so generously during the year. I have also to thank the members of the County Council and of the Town Councils and in particular the members of the Health Committee for the interest which they have shown in the work of the Health Department during the year.

It is customary at this point for me to express my thanks to my staff for the work they have done during the year and the fact that this expression of appreciation is repeated year by year does not make it any less sincere. I am deeply conscious of the debt which I owe to the members of my staff for yet another year of hard work and loyal endeavour and I would like to thank them once again for their efforts during the year.

The principal vital statistics for the year are as follows :

	East Lothian		Scotland
	1964	1965	1965
Estimated population to middle of year ...	52,637	53,306	5,203,900
Birth Rate per 1000 total population	17.4	16.7	19.3
Marriage Rate per 1000 total population	6.6	7.7	7.8
Death Rate per 1000 total population ...	11.3	11.5	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	24.0	15.0	23
Illegitimate births per 100 live births ...	4.0	4.4	5.8
Still Births per 1000 births	14	21	18

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

H. D. WILSON

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,

Haddington.

July 1966,

STAFF

County Medical Officer.

H. D. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Margaret H. G. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Dental Officer.

R. M. Cameron, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer.

Ian F. Burns, L.D.S.

County Sanitary Inspector

James S. Gibson.

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

James B. Cunningham

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors

John R. Robertson.

Andrew McCraw.

Milk Officer.

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge (resigned 15/4/65).

James Baird (appointed 14/6/65).

Nursing Superintendent.

Miss M. G. Falconer.

Health Visitors.

Eastern Rural Area—Miss Marion Duncan.

Western Rural Area—Miss Jessie C. MacVicar.

Haddington Area—Miss Evelyn D. Bryce.

Prestonpans Area—Miss Mary Wardrope.

Tranent Area—Mrs Margaret M. Marshall.

Cockenzie Area—Miss Isabella King.

North Berwick Area—Miss Annabella MacLeod.
 Dunbar Area—Miss Isabel F. McFadyen.
 Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Miss Ann I. Miller.

District Nurse/Midwives.

Dunbar—Nurse Dunsire.
 Haddington—Nurse Smith.
 North Berwick—Nurse Thomson.
 Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.
 Gullane—Nurse Nicholl.
 Pencaitland—Nurse Hawick.
 Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.
 Tranent—Nurse McGregor (Retired 29/3/65).
 Nurse McCallum (Appointed 30/3/65),
 Prestonpans—Nurse Amos.
 Nurse Fortune.
 Longniddry, Cockenzie and Port Seton—
 Nurse Pryde

Part-time Relief Nurses—Miss Scott.

Miss Bird.

Mrs Wood.

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors— East Linton--
 Nurse Brown (Resigned 4/9/65).
 Nurse Cochrane (Appointed 1/11/65).

Gifford—Nurse McBain.

Physiotherapists—Alexander Allan.

Mrs Sheila Sutherland.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Clinics.

There are Clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Gullane (from 4/3/65), Haddington, Macmerry, North Berwick, Ormiston, Prestonpans and Tranent.

All the clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance at each clinic session.

HOURS OF CLINICS

- (1) *Cockenzie*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (2) *Dunbar*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Gullane*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Thursday afternoons.
- (4) *Haddington*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (5) *Macmerry*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (6) *North Berwick*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (7) *Ormiston*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (8) *Prestonpans*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (9) *Tranent*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

In addition to the facilities provided at the above clinics, the infants and young children who attend them are referred where necessary to one of the County Council's Specialist Clinics. These are attended by Regional Hospital Board Consultants as follows:—

Orthopaedic Clinics—Mr W. V. Anderson.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics—Dr J. Atkins.

Ophthalmic Clinics—Dr C. R. D. Leeds,

School children also attend these clinics and although the Orthopaedic Clinics are attended by almost equal numbers of school and pre-school children, the Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Clinics are attended mainly by school children.

(b) *Welfare Foods.*

Distribution was continued along the usual lines during the year.

(c) *Dental Care.*

As in previous years most of the dental treatment carried out in the County by the local authority dentists has been among school children. Only relatively small numbers of pre-school children and their mothers were seen during the year.

Mention was made in last year's report about the preliminary meetings which had been held with a view to arranging another "Happy Smile" campaign in 1965. This was conducted on a less extensive scale than the previous campaign and was confined to primary school children and in particular to the younger classes in primary schools. The campaign appears to have been extremely successful and our thanks is due to all those concerned and in particular to headmasters and to primary school teachers for their willing help and co-operation to make the campaign a success. The poster competition which was one of the central features of the campaign has already been mentioned in the introduction to this report.

It is proposed to continue dental health education with this "Happy Smile" theme amongst entrant infants in future years. Discussions have been held with the Scottish Home and Health Department and it is hoped that in 1966 every entrant infant will be issued with a dental health pack which will stimulate his interest in dental health and the importance of care of the teeth from an early age.

2. Domestic Midwifery.

Ante-natal care is undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Practitioner who is to attend the confinement, and two midwives attend a weekly ante-natal clinic in the surgery of one of the Medical Practitioners in Prestonpans. Co-operation with the General Practitioners in the maternity service is most satisfactory. 52 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

3. Health Visiting.

It will be noted that the infant mortality rate dropped to a record low figure of 15 in 1965 as compared with the Scottish

average of 23. Apart from the year 1957 when the figure for East Lothian was 12 this is the lowest figure since comparable statistics for the whole County were first started in 1929. It may also be of interest to note that in the Annual Report for 1947 Dr Campbell stated "The infant mortality rate is 36 per 1000 births as against 52 in 1946. I would point out that this is by far the lowest infantile mortality rate for these statistics in this County the previous lowest being 43 in 1929." The present figure shows the vast improvement which has taken place in infantile mortality rates in the intervening period and a great deal of the credit for this improvement must go to the health visitors who by their tact, patience and perseverance in the instruction of mothers in basic principles of infant and child care have done so much. Furthermore, it is not always appreciated that behind these bald statistics there lies a great deal of real personal tragedy for the parents whose infants are included in them. It is not always realised what a shattering blow it is to parents, and in particular to a mother, to lose an infant of a few weeks or a few months old and everything which we can do to minimise the number of these deaths helps to reduce the incidence of this sorrow and distress.

4. Home Nursing.

There are 13 District Nurses and 2 part-time relief Nurses. 12 of the Nurses have the training of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and 2 of them hold the Health Visitor's certificate. In one area (Gifford) the District Nurse undertakes combined duties of District Nurse, Midwife and Health Visitor.

Details of cases attended by the District Nurses are given in Table 18.

5. Domestic Help.

Application for the service of domestic helps is made through the Area Clerk of the district concerned, and application to be included on the roll of domestic helps is also made through him. The Area Clerk and the local Sub-Committee arrange payment and assess the ability of the applicant to make a contribution towards the cost of domestic help.

The minimum charge for the services of a Domestic Help is 6d an hour but Old Age Pensioners and others whose income is small can recover this amount from the National Assistance Board. The appropriate Committees and Sub-Committees continue to make every effort to keep the cost of the service as low as possible.

As anticipated in last year's report an enrolled nurse was appointed during the year to spend part of her time assisting the County Nursing Superintendent in the supervision of home help

cases. This arrangement has worked extremely well and the Superintendent has thus been relieved of rather a time-consuming part of her work and has been able to devote more of her time to supervision of nursing and health visiting work.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

In this section of the Report the comparable figures for the previous year are shown in brackets and it will be noted that in all cases there has been an increase in the number of persons immunised. This is indeed encouraging and it is hoped that this increase will be maintained in future years.

(a) *Poliomyelitis.*

At the end of the year 1205 (1034) persons had received three doses of vaccine and 1047 (936) persons in priority groups had received a fourth dose. In spite of the fact that as pointed out in last year's report immunisation against poliomyelitis is now more on a maintenance basis than on an intensive basis this increase in the figures is most encouraging.

(b) *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.*

A total of 1772 (1478) immunisations were carried out, 1036 (899) by local authority medical officers in clinics and elsewhere and 736 (579) by general practitioners. These figures also show an increase compared with the previous year.

(c) *Smallpox.*

A total of 519 (375) primary vaccinations and 259 (247) revaccinations were carried out by general practitioners. This also shows an increase on the previous year and it is hoped that the time lag which occurred owing to the change in the age at which vaccination was recommended has now been overcome.

The need for primary vaccination in infancy is still as great as ever, and recent "smallpox scares" illustrate only too clearly how great this need is. Primary vaccination in infancy is seldom attended by complications whereas primary vaccination in adult life which is so often required for foreign travel, for entry to the Forces and in the event of a local outbreak of smallpox, may be attended by unpleasant complications. For this reason it is imperative that every child should be vaccinated before his second birthday.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) *Tuberculosis.*

As in previous years close co-operation has been maintained

with Dr. Murray and the members of his staff at East Fortune Hospital. It is indeed a pleasure to record the amount of help and co-operation which we receive from the East Fortune staff. During the year visits to persons suffering from chronic bronchitis were continued by the health visitor in consultation with the chest physicians.

(b) *Diabetic Survey.*

This continued during the year and it is hoped soon to extend the survey to include some of the so called "peak risk" groups.

(c) *Health Education.*

This has continued along the usual lines during the year.

8. Control of Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department showed a further decrease from 58 in 1964 to 26 in 1965. This was largely accounted for by a sharp drop in the number of cases of whooping cough and a less marked drop in the number of cases of scarlet fever. It is well known, however, that these infectious diseases tend to run in cycles and it is possible that there may be an increase in 1966.

For the seventh year in succession no case of poliomyelitis has been notified and this surely confirms not only the success of the immunisation campaign against this disease but the need to continue this campaign.

It is not always realised that unless a certain minimum percentage of persons in every community are immunised the danger of outbreaks of this disease will continue, and those who are too lazy to be immunised or to have their children immunised are trading on the initiative of their more public spirited neighbours who are sufficiently interested to seek immunisation thus protecting not only themselves, but also helping to protect the community as a whole.

Details of cases of infectious disease will be found in Tables 9 and 10.

9. Examination of Bacteriological Specimens.

The number of specimens sent to the Laboratory for examination was 3904 a decrease of 5.5 as compared with the figure for 1964. This slight decrease is not regarded as being of any particular significance.

As mentioned in last year's Report arrangements have now been made for an improved Bacteriological service particularly

for examination of general practitioners' specimens. These include particularly a collecting service so that specimens do not have to be sent by post, and local examination of specimens at East Fortune thus further reducing the delay which occurred when specimens had to be sent to Edinburgh. It is felt that these new arrangements are a big improvement on the previous arrangements and they have been favourably commented on by the general practitioners.

10. Mental Health Service.

As mentioned in the introduction to this Report the Mental Health Officer was appointed in September 1965 and the result has been a greatly improved co-ordination within the Local Authority Health Service. In particular the mental health officer has established close liaison with the local mental hospital and it is felt that the Local Authority is now able to offer a care and after care service for the mentally ill as well as for the mentally handicapped. A good liaison has also been established with the general practitioners in this branch of the service.

11. Food Supply.

Work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

12. National Assistance Act, 1948.

There were four burials under the Act during the year and one removal.

There is now only one home for old people in the County which does not belong to the Local Authority i.e. The Poplars, Aberlady. A number of visits have been made to this home during the year, and every effort has been made to improve conditions. The organisation which runs the home, however, is not able to spend more than a certain amount each year and to some extent this has limited possible improvements.

14. General Sanitation.

Water Supplies.

A total of 8 samples were taken during the year, as compared with 64 samples during 1964. Of these 6 were highly satisfactory and 1 came within the satisfactory group. The remaining sample was spring water taken from a private supply and this came into the unsatisfactory category.

The results indicate that the water supply in this County continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

In addition 12 swimming pool samples were taken, all highly satisfactory. (All three pools have filtration and chlorination plants).

The construction work at the new reservoir at the Hungry Snout was continued during the year and good progress was made in spite of bad weather (including heavy snow) in the earlier part of the year.

Work has continued during the year and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

There are no other sanitary matters calling for special comment.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1965

County Landward	25,023
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,576
Burgh of Dunbar	4,416
Burgh of East Linton	889
Burgh of Haddington	5,830
Burgh of North Berwick	3,916
Burgh of Prestonpans	3,205
Burgh of Tranent	6,451
	<hr/>
Civil County Total	<u>53,306</u>

Civil County.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1965 was 53,306 yielding an increase of 669 from the estimated population to the middle of 1964.

Table 2.

Births.

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Tl.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	409	223	186	18	4.4
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	64	29	35	2	3.1
„ Dunbar, ...	69	40	29	1	1.4
„ East Linton, ...	18	10	8	—	—
„ Haddington, ...	93	50	43	6	6.4
„ North Berwick, ...	65	33	32	3	4.6
„ Prestonpans, ...	49	28	21	3	6.1
„ Tranent, ...	125	56	69	5	4.0
Civil County Total, ...	892	469	423	39	4.4

CIVIL COUNTY—The total births—892—show a decrease of 26 compared with the equivalent figure for 1964.

The illegitimate births—39—show an increase of 2 compared with 1964.

The birth rate is 16.7 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 17.4 in 1964.

The birth rate for Scotland was 19.3 per 1000 in 1965.

The illegitimate birth rate is 4.4 per 100 live births as against 4.0 in 1964.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1965 was 5.8 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA—The births in this area—409—show a decrease of 10 compared with the equivalent figure for 1964.

Marriages

Table 3

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	125
Burgh of Cockenzie	15
Burgh of Dunbar	52
Burgh of East Linton	—
Burgh of Haddington	55
Burgh of North Berwick	32
Burgh of Prestonpans	70
Burgh of Tranent	61
	<hr/>
Civil County Total	410
	<hr/>

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1965 was 410 which gives a rate of 7.7 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 125 marriages were registered.

BURGHs.—In the Burghs, there were 285 marriages recorded during 1965.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 7.8 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Deaths

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 614. Of this number 333 were males and 281 were females.

The death rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1965 was 11.5 per 1000 of estimated population, a decrease of 0.2 on the rate for 1964.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1965 was 248.

BURGHs.—The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1965 was 366.

The death rate for Scotland for 1965 corrected for transfers, was 12.1 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Table 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1964.*Showing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery all forms . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases . . .	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system . .	28	M. 23 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	6	3	2
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hae- matopoietic tissues . .	14	M. 10 F. 4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	1	1	—
Other malignant neo- plasms	67	M. 32 F. 35	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	3	16	1	2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	8	M. 3 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Anaemias	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	112	M. 56 F. 56	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	7	13	20	8	—
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carry forward	237	237	—	1	1	—	2	3	6	14	42	61	78	29

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1965. - *Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	and Fe- Males males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Brought forward	237	237	0	1	1	—	2	3	6	14	42	61	78	29
Rheumatic Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	7	M. 3 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	187	M. 105 F. 82	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	24	42	18	5
			—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	23	30	14
Other diseases of heart . .	9	M. 1 F. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2
Hypertensive heart disease	9	M. 3 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Other hypertensive disease	11	M. 5 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other circulatory disease	27	M. 12 F. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	2
			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	4
Influenza	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (except of new born)	21	M. 10 F. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1
			1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	4
Bronchitis	17	M. 13 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	2
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Other respiratory diseases	8	M. 8 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	3	M. 2 F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of liver . .	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other digestive diseases	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	M. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carry forward	552	552	2	1	2	—	3	8	15	32	93	154	171	71

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1965—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	.1	1-	5-	10-	15	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up
Brought forward	552	552	2	1	2	—	3	8	15	32	93	154	171	71
Infections of kidney	5	M. — F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Other diseases of genito- urinary system	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital malform- ations	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	6	M. 2 F. 4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	M. 1 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Causes ill-defined and unknown	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Motor vehicle accidents	14	M. 12 F. 2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	2	—	1	1
Accidents in the Home	7	M. 3 F. 4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other violence	6	M. 6 F. —	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Suicide	7	M. 6 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
All Causes	614	M 333 F. 281	4 9	— 1	2 2	—	6 2	12 2	10 8	29 11	72 31	89 71	80 95	29 49
Both sexes	614	614	13	1	4	—	8	14	18	40	103	160	175	78

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1965.

Table 5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	1	4	1	4	2	3	3	10
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	10
Other malignant neoplasms	2	4	1	9	7	3	14	27
Benign and other unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Anaemias	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	13	3	8	17	5	14	—
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	14	19	5	17	11	9	26	86
Other diseases of heart	2	1	—	—	4	1	1	—
Hypertensive heart disease	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	5
Other hypertensive disease	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	3
Other circulatory disease	1	8	1	3	3	—	7	4
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (except of new born)	2	—	—	1	6	2	1	9
Bronchitis	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	8
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carry forward	32	55	13	51	60	28	78	222

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1965—

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	32	55	13	51	60	28	78	222
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of liver . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Other diseases of genito urinary system	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Deliveries and complica- tions of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion . .	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Causes ill-defined and unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Motor vehicle accidents . .	—	1	—	3	2	—	3	4
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home . .	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	2
Other violence	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2
All Causes	37	59	16	65	71	30	88	248
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	6
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5—9	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
25—34	1	—	—	4	—	1	3	5
35—44	—	2	1	2	1	4	—	8
45—54	6	3	1	2	4	—	6	18
55—64	4	9	1	11	12	5	12	49
65—74	13	19	5	16	14	7	25	60
75—84	7	15	7	18	21	9	28	70
85 and over	5	9	1	10	16	2	8	27
All Ages	37	59	16	65	71	30	88	248

Table 6.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population for the County landward area during the last ten years.

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1956	25,529	467	18.2	259	10.1
1957	25,619	460	17.9	228	8.9
1958	25,577	442	17.2	282	11.0
1959	25,712	427	16.6	259	10.0
1960	25,687	417	16.2	303	11.7
1961	24,674	405	16.4	303	12.2
1962	24,632	401	16.2	241	9.7
1963	24,672	430	17.4	263	10.6
1964	24,796	419	16.8	273	11.1
1965	25,023	409	16.3	248	9.9

Table 7.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last ten years :—

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1956	3331	61	18.2	39	11.7
	1957	3335	62	18.6	43	12.9
	1958	3357	65	19.3	41	12.2
	1959	3369	57	16.9	44	13.0
	1960	3354	57	16.9	33	9.8
	1961	3471	50	14.4	34	9.7
	1962	3496	56	16.0	39	11.1
	1963	3502	55	15.7	46	13.1
	1964	3534	50	14.1	33	9.3
	1965	3576	64	17.9	37	10.3
Dunbar	1956	4190	71	16.9	63	15.0
	1957	4159	73	17.5	46	11.0
	1958	4170	59	14.1	46	11.0
	1959	4157	57	13.7	49	11.7
	1960	4153	66	15.8	53	12.7
	1961	3932	56	14.2	66	16.7
	1962	3926	81	20.6	56	14.2
	1963	3990	67	16.8	56	14.0
	1964	4292	81	18.8	54	12.5
	1965	4416	69	15.6	59	13.3
East Linton	1956	955	13	13.6	13	13.6
	1957	950	19	20.0	16	16.8
	1958	938	18	19.1	17	18.1
	1959	932	17	18.2	26	27.9
	1960	926	10	10.8	22	23.7
	1961	902	15	16.6	13	14.4
	1962	894	15	16.7	13	14.5
	1963	887	16	18.0	13	14.6
	1964	900	10	11.1	11	12.2
	1965	889	18	20.2	16	18.0

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1956	4689	84	17.9	58	12.3
	1957	4683	78	16.6	53	11.3
	1958	4677	72	15.4	73	15.6
	1959	4732	94	19.9	73	15.4
	1960	5065	109	21.5	81	15.9
	1961	5523	108	19.5	69	12.4
	1962	5636	101	17.9	60	10.6
	1963	5678	92	16.2	86	15.1
	1964	5645	96	17.0	68	12.0
	1965	5830	93	15.9	65	11.1
North Berwick	1956	3795	43	11.3	68	16.7
	1957	3738	39	10.4	65	17.3
	1958	3706	52	14.0	55	14.8
	1959	3715	46	12.4	67	18.0
	1960	3680	43	11.6	75	20.3
	1961	3729	37	9.9	75	20.1
	1962	3727	39	10.4	69	18.5
	1963	3696	37	10.0	72	19.4
	1964	3860	55	14.2	64	16.5
	1965	3916	65	16.6	71	18.1
Prestonpans	1956	3094	50	16.1	39	12.4
	1957	3098	88	28.4	26	8.4
	1958	3147	88	27.9	32	10.1
	1959	3203	71	22.2	29	9.0
	1960	3222	64	19.5	39	12.1
	1961	3097	75	24.2	32	10.2
	1962	3115	73	23.4	32	10.2
	1963	3113	51	16.3	42	13.4
	1964	3183	83	26.0	18	5.6
	1965	3205	49	15.2	30	9.3

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Tranent	1956	5955	113	18.9	58	9.7
	1957	6058	131	21.6	49	8.1
	1958	6268	150	23.9	59	9.4
	1959	6401	165	25.7	64	9.9
	1960	6437	155	24.0	71	11.0
	1961	6336	141	22.2	68	10.7
	1962	6338	147	23.1	52	8.2
	1963	6392	130	20.3	61	9.5
	1964	6427	124	19.2	75	11.6
	1965	6451	125	19.4	86	13.6

Table 8.

Infant Mortality 1965

Cause of Death.	Under four weeks.		Four weeks to 1 year.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Congenital Malformations ...	—	1	—	3	—	4	4
Birth Injuries	2	4	—	—	2	4	6
Prematurity, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	1	2	1	3
Total.	3	5	1	4	4	9	13

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1965 was 13, or 9 less than in 1964.

The infant mortality rate is 15 per 1000 births compared with 24 in 1964.

It will be observed from the above table that 8 or 62 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life.

Comparative infant mortality rates for the last ten years for the County and for Scotland are as follows:—

Year.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964	1965
East Lothian.	25	12	23	23	23	20	16	23	24	15
Scotland.	29	29	28	28	26	26	27	26	24	23

Table 9.

Infectious Disease.

This Table shows the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home:—

DISEASE.	Age—Years.										
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	13	—	3	3	2	3	—	2	—	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	26	—	3	11	5	3	1	3	—	12

Table 10.**Infectious Disease.**

Admissions to Hospital during 1965 were as follows :—

Broncho Pneumonia	1	
Chickenpox	2	
Dysentery	3	(1 not confirmed)
Gastro Enteritis	18	
Measles	8	
Meningitis (Observation) ...	4	(not confirmed)
Mumps	1	
Observation	8	
Paratyphoid	1	(not confirmed)
Pneumonia	2	
Poliomyelitis (Observation)	1	(not confirmed)
Salmonella	2	
Scarlet Fever	3	
Tonsillitis	1	
Uraemia	1	
Weill's Disease	1	(not confirmed)

County of East Lothian — 1965

Examinations carried out for the Public Health Department and General Medical Practitioners in 1965 numbered 3,904 a small decrease from the 4,449 recorded in 1964. A separate report has been compiled for East Lothian Hospitals (Roodlands General, Herdmanflat and East Fortune Hospitals).

The reduction in the number of throat swabs examined has mainly been due to the absence of epidemics of throat infection in any of the residential schools in the area although haemolytic streptococci were isolated in the usual proportion of throat swabs from general practice cases (isolation rate of 17.5%). There were no isolations of *C. diphtheriae* or *Myc. tuberculosis* during the year.

Fewer specimens were examined for intestinal pathogens than in 1964: there were only 9 cases of dysentery due to *Shigella sonnei* compared with 17 in the previous year. One new case of *Salmonella paratyphi B* infection was discovered. The organism belonged to the Taunton phage type and differed from the one at the end of the previous year which belonged to phage type I. There was a single case of infection due to *S. enteritidis* var. *jena* which followed a function in a neighbouring county after which many people in a wide geographical area became ill. The epidemiological investigations of this outbreak were made more difficult by the many different Health Authorities involved which emphasises the need for very close co-operation in any such investigations.

DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

County of East Lothian—Year 1965

	Positive	Total
Nose and throat swabs examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—	28
Nose and throat swabs examined for haemolytic streptococci	46	263
Swabs examined for Vincent's organisms	—	3
Nasal swabs examined for staphylococci (including 25 from Vert Hospital)	—	33
Specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> —		
Sputum: microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—	2
by culture	—	3
Urine microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—	9
by culture	—	9
by animal inoculation	—	3
Specimens for general bacteriological examination—		
Urine	—	471
Sputum	—	58
Pus	—	32
Ear swabs	—	27
Urethral and vaginal swabs	—	7
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	46	63
Antibiotic sensitivity tests (including 52 extended tests) . .	—	2,397
Quantitative bacterial counts on urine specimen	—	1
Serological tests for syphilis—		
Syphilis flocculation reaction	—	113
Wassermann reaction	—	8
Kahn verification test	—	7
Paul Bunnell tests for glandular fever	11	40
Complement tests for Gonococcal infection	—	43
Specimens of blood for Widal test (including agglutination tests for <i>Brucella abortus</i>)	—	19
Specimens of blood examined for malarial parasites	—	3
Faeces examined for organisms of salmonella and shigella groups and other pathogens	24	254
Isolates Cases		
Shigella sonnei	9	9
Salmonella paratyphi B	12	1 (+ 1 old case)
S. enteritidis var. jena	1	1
Esch. coli type "O" 26	2	2
Moores swabs examined for salmonellae	—	1
Faeces examined for helminths and protozoa (threadworm ova found once)	1	6
Sample of ham examined for pathogenic organisms	—	1
		<hr/> 3,904 <hr/>

DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

East Lothian Hospitals—Year 1965.

ROODLANDS GENERAL HOSPITAL		Positive.	Total
Throat swab examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—		1
Throat swabs examined for haemolytic streptococci	1		6
Specimens examined for <i>Mco.</i> tuberculosis—			
Sputum: Microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—		5
by culture	—		4
Urine: Microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—		17
by culture	—		26
by animal inoculation	—		28
Pus: Microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—		4
by culture	—		5
by animal inoculation	—		3
Lymph gland: By animal inoculation	1		1
Specimens for general bacteriological examination:			
Urine	—		491
Pus	—		113
Sputum	—		46
Blood cultures	—		16
Cerebrospinal fluids	—		18
Urethral and vaginal swabs	—		10
Ear swabs	—		2
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	66		85
Antibiotic sensitivity tests (including 64 extended tests)	—		2,031
Specimens of serum for agglutination of <i>Leptospira</i>			
icterchaemorrhagiae	—		1
<i>L. canicola</i>	—		1
Other leptospiral serotypes	—		8
Faeces examined for intestinal pathogens	—		19
Paul Bunnell tests for glandular fever	—		6
Specimens of blood for Widal test (including agglutination tests for <i>Brucella abortus</i>)			
tests for <i>Brucella abortus</i>)	—		13
Serological tests for syphilis:			
Syphilis flocculation reaction	—		11
Wasserman reaction	—		4
Kahn verification test	—		4
Cerebrospinal fluid:			
Wasserman reaction	—		8
Complement fixation tests for gonococcal infection	—		4
			2,991

HERDMANFLAT HOSPITAL

Throat swabs examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—	2
Throat swabs examined for haemolytic streptococci	—	2
Specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> :		
Urine: Microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—	5
by culture	—	3
by animal inoculation	—	3
Pus: Microscopical examination of concentrated specimen	—	2
by culture	—	1
by animal inoculation	—	1
Specimens for general bacteriological examination:		
Urine	—	67
Sputum	—	7
Pus	—	7
Ear swabs	—	3
Urethral and vaginal swab	—	1
Cerebrospinal fluid	—	1
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	1	2
Antibiotic sensitivity tests (including 6 extended tests) ..	—	333
Specimens of faeces examined for intestinal pathogens .. .	—	8
Serological tests for syphilis:		
Syphilis flocculation reaction	2	77
Wassermann reaction	4	13
Kahn verification test	2	8
Cerebrospinal fluid:		
Wasserman reaction	—	1
Complement fixation tests for gonococcal infection	—	2

549

East Lothian Hospitals—Year 1965.

Positive. Total

EAST FORTUNE HOSPITAL

Specimen of cerebrospinal fluid examined by the Wasserman reaction	—	1
		1

EAST LOTHIAN HOSPITALS — TOTALS FOR 1965.

Roodlands General Hospital	2,991
Herdmanflat Hospital	549
East Fortune Hospital	1
	<hr/>
	3,541

Table 12.

Tuberculosis.

Area	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cockenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Berwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Burgh Total	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Grand Total	6	3	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—

From this table it will be seen that 11 cases of tuberculosis (9 Pulmonary and 2 non-Pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1965, as against 17 in 1964 (13 Pulmonary and 4 non-Pulmonary).

In the County Landward Area 5 cases were notified - all pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 6 cases - 4 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were no deaths from tuberculosis. The death rates for Scotland per 1,000 population were 0.07 for all forms of tuberculosis and 0.06 for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table 13.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

I. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965.

AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	7
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	9

II. Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	7
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	9

III. Number of new cases in Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Under 15 years.	15 to under 45.	45 and over.	Total.
Male	—	—	6	6
Female	—	1	1	2
Total	—	1	7	8

IV. Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

		In hospital on January 1.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in hospital.	In hospital on December 31.
Under 15 years	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 years	Male	2	1	2	—	1
	Female	—	1	1	—	—
45 yrs. and over	Male	3	6	8	—	1
	Female	1	1	1	—	1
Total		6	9	12	—	3

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculosis patients — Nil.

WAITING LIST

VI. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis)—Nil.

(Relating only to patients waiting more than two weeks)

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

VII. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year 1965.

AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2

VIII. Number of cases notified, or intimated, confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
1. Abdominal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Meningeal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bones and joints	Males	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Superficial Glands	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX. Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death
Notified less than 1 month before death
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	—	NIL		—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death
Notified over 2 years before death
Total

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December 1965 who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Respiratory	Males	...	...	3	4	9	10	17	10	13	66
	Females	...	...	2	5	11	12	6	5	1	42
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	5
	Females	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	3	1	24

Table 14.

Tuberculosis.ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CIVIL
COUNTY SINCE 1955.

Area	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
County Landward	16	17	10	12	13	8	10	8	6	9	5
Burgh of Cockenzie	6	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Dunbar	3	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	4	3	—
East Linton	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	6	7	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	—	2
North Berwick	3	2	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	—
Prestonpans	7	3	2	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tranent	6	6	11	10	7	6	4	2	3	4	4
Burgh Total	31	23	18	16	25	12	9	10	11	8	6
Grand Total	47	40	28	28	38	20	19	18	17	17	11

Table 15.

Tuberculosis.Result of cases discharged from East Fortune Hospital during
1965 (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary).

	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males	8	—	2	—
Females	2	—	—	—

Table 16.

Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1965

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1964.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses at E.F.H.	1	25	1	7	1	7
(3) Contacts	102	79	29	20	22	16
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	487	363	419	331	419	331
(b) New born babies . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others	—	3	—	2	—	—

Table 17.

Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS 1965

School.	No. of Children.	No. of Consents.	No. of Tuberculin Tests.	No. of Negative Reactors.		No. of tests not read owing to absence		No. B.C.G. given		No. X-rayed		No. absent from X-ray	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dunbar Grammar	135	123 (91.1%)	65 52	60 (92.3%)	48 (92.3%)	1 1	1 1	60 48	4 3	—	—	—	—
Knox Academy	147	136 (92.5%)	53 67	47 (88.6%)	64 (95.5%)	2 1	1 1	47 64	4 2	—	—	—	—
North Berwick High	136	121 (88.9%)	53 60	47 (88.6%)	55 (91.6%)	1 1	1 1	47 55	5 4	—	—	—	—
Preston Lodge	222	186 (83.7%)	95 84	88 (92.6%)	80 (95.2%)	1 1	1 1	88 80	6 3	—	—	—	—
Ross High	189	174 (92.0%)	92 77	80 (86.9%)	68 (88.3%)	3 —	2 —	80 68	9 9	—	—	—	—
St. Martin's R.C.	37	36 (97.2%)	23 22	18 (78.2%)	15 (68.1%)	—	2 —	18 15	5 5	—	—	—	—
Tranent Special and O.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans Special	2	2 (100%)	1 1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph's R.C.	58	58 (100%)	57 —	38 (66.6%)	—	—	—	38 —	—	—	—	—	—
Holt School	38	38 (100%)	38 —	33 (86.8%)	—	—	—	33 —	5 —	—	—	—	—
Carlekemp Priory School	10	10 (100%)	10 —	7 (70%)	—	—	—	7 —	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	974	884 (90.7%)	478 363	419 (86%)	331 (91.1%)	8 6	419 331	38 26	—	—	—	—	—
			850		750 (88.2%)								

Table 18.

I. Maternity and Child Welfare

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

A. (1) BIRTHS

Number of births in the authority's area during the year corrected for mother's residence.

	Adjusted Live Births (1)	Adjusted Still Births (2)	Adjusted Total Births (3)
(a) domiciliary	57	2	59
(b) hospital (including private maternity homes)	857	18	875
Total	914	20	934

A. (2) PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still- births			
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home											
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died				Born		
		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		In hospital	At home	In private maternity home
2 lb. 3 oz. or less (1)	2	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	2	..	..
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz. (2)	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz. (3)	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	2	..
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz. (4)	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz. (5)	18	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	31	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...

(1)=1,000 g. or less: (2)=1,001-1,500 g.: (3)=1,501-2,000 g.:
(4)=2,001-2,250 g.: (5)=2,251-2,500 g.

Premature Still Births — Birth weights not available.

Note:—In this table births in private maternity homes have been linked with births at home because private maternity homes are not usually equipped for the care of premature babies.

B. THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of hospital (including private maternity home) cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary mid-wife (4)	Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives (5)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)		
—	59	59	—	23

C. TRANSPORT

Number of midwives who make all, or nearly all, of their visits by car .. 14

II. Clinic and Child Welfare Services**A. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES**

	Number of women who attended			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions
	During the year (See note 1)	Included in column (1) who were new cases (See note 2)	Included in column (1) who were hospital or private maternity home booked cases (3)	Medical Officer	Midwife only	G.P.	Hospital medical staff	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. For ante-natal examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. For post-natal examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Number of Women who attended during year (1)	Number of attendances (2)
3. At mothercraft classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked ..	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—
4. At relaxation classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked ..	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—
5. At combined mothercraft and relaxation classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked ..	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—

III. Day and Residential Nurseries, Daily Minders

A. DAY NURSERIES

Number at end of year (1)	Number approved for training (2)	Average daily attendance during year (3)
—	—	—

B. RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Number at end of year (1)	Number approved for training (2)	Number of beds at end of year (3)
—	—	—

C. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

	Premises registered at end of year—		Child minders registered at end of year
	Provided by commercial firms (1)	Other nurseries (2)	
1. Number	—	1	—
2. Number of places approved (cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (col. (3) applies)		30 (max)	

IV. Services in the Home

A. HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

(1) Number of home visits and cases		
Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	315	940
2. Children born in 1965	947	5168
3. Children born in 1964	984	5082
4. Children born 1960-63	2751	8118
5. School children	871	1345
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	75	133
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	7	17
7. (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	8	42
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	—	—
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	38	40
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	2	4
9. Tuberculosis households	138	247
10. Other infectious diseases	42	68
11. Other	225	150

(2) Attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at Local Health Authority Clinics, Hospital Units, School Health Service Clinics, etc.

(i) Total attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at:—

- (a) Local Health Authority Clinics 433
- (b) Hospital Units, etc. —
- (c) School Health Service Clinics, etc. 627
- (d) G.P. Surgeries —
- (e) Chest Clinics 122

(ii) Type of Clinics, etc., attended. Numbers in parenthesis where appropriate:—

(a) Local Health Authority Clinics:—

- 1 Ante-natal
- 2 Post-natal
- (3) Child Welfare
- (4) Immunisation
- 5 Mothercraft
- 6 Relaxation
- 7 Health Education
- (8) Other — Family Planning.

(b) Hospital Units, etc.:—

- 9 Maternity
- 10 Paediatric
- 11 Geriatric
- (12) Mental Health.
- 13 Other, specify.

(c) School Health:—

- (14) Clinics
- (15) Medical Inspections
- (16) Formal Health Education sessions
- (17) Other (excluding home visits) — Immunisation. E.N.T., Orthopaedic, Minor Ailments, B.C.G., Eye, Chest.

B. HOME NURSING

	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1. Total number of persons nursed during the year ..	1411	28837
2. Number aged under 5 (at first visit in 1965)	44	191
3. Number aged 65 or over (at first visit in 1965)	634	15758

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first Visit in 1965 (1)	Aged under 65 at first visit in 1965			Total (6)	
		Chronic sick (2)	Mentally Disordered (3)	Maternity (4)		Others (5)
Number of cases	249	32	—	5	15	301

V. Registration of Nursing Homes under The Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938

	Numbers of homes (1)	Number of beds provided			Total Beds (5)
		Maternity (2)	Medical (3)	Surgical (4)	
1. Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—	—
2. Homes whose registrations ceased during year ..	—	—	—	—	—
3. Homes on register at end of year	1	—	20	—	20
4. Homes exempt from registration at end of year ..	—	—	—	—	—
5. Homes inspected during year	1	—	—	—	—

VI. Return of Staff in Post at 31st December 1965

A. HEALTH VISITORS

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time (3)	Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate (4)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (5)
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	—	—	—	—	—
Tutors	—	—	—	—	—
Group Advisers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visitors	9	—	—	9	—
Total	9	—	—	9	—

B. HOME NURSES

(Including those employed by voluntary organisations as agent for local authority).

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2) (3)	Number of staff district trained (4)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (5)
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	—	—	—	—	—
R.G.N.s (or S.R.N.s):					
male	—	—	—	—	—
female	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.N.s	—	—	—	—	—
Other qualified nurses	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

C. MIDWIVES

(1) Those employed by local authority or voluntary organisations or hospital as agent for local authority—

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Fee per case basis (3)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Cols. (2) & (3) (4)	Number of staff approved as teachers (5)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (6)
Number of non-Medical and Assistant non-Medical Supervisors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

(2) Private practice midwives (including those employed in nursing homes but excluding those working in hospitals or on a fee per case basis for the local authority Nil.

D. COMBINED DUTIES (HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING)

Staff employed	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time (3)	Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate (4)	Number of staff district trained (5)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (6)
Superintending staff	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health Visiting, midwifery and home nursing duties	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health visiting and midwifery duties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health visiting and home nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery and home nursing duties ..	13	—	—	1	11	1
Other groups—specify	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	—	—	3	13	1

E. CLINIC AND SCHOOL NURSES AND OTHER STAFF (EXCLUDING STAFF EMPLOYED IN NURSERIES)

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2) (3)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (4)
Nurses employed solely at local health authority clinics	—	—	—	—
Nurses employed solely at school clinics	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary staff (not clerical), e.g. clinic assistants	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Total	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—

F. STAFF OF DAY AND RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES

	DAY NURSERIES				RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES			
	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2) (3)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (4)	Whole-time (5)	Part-time (6)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (5) plus Col. (6) (7)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (8)
Registered nurses (R.G.N. (or S.R.N.) R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Enrolled Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery students in training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other staff, excluding domestics, e.g. Play- mistresses, Nursery Assistants, Helpers, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. HOME HELPS

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time (3)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (4)
Organisers and assistant organisers ..	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Home helps: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	280	85	—
Night attendants: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	—	—	—
Total	—	281	$85\frac{1}{2}$	—

Organised by the Welfare Services Staff. Supervisory visits are paid by members of the Nursing staff.

Table 19.

Nursing Services—Summary Table.

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during the year 1965.

	Maternity Cases.	Visits to Maternity Cases.	General Cases.	Visits to General Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Casual Visits. (Including Post-Natal).
Nurse Dunsire/Nurse Wood East Linton	20	258	426	5427	84	—
Nurse Brown/ Nurse Cochrane North Berwick	1	17	64	1118	4	—
Nurse Thomson	7	104	97	1622	42	1
Gullane Nurse Nichol	2	5	46	1048	18	124
Aberlady Nurse Duncan	3	56	43	999	43	14
Gifford Nurse McBain	3	49	36	1306	24	28
Pencaitland Nurse Hawick	1	13	52	1365	18	2
Ormiston Nurse McIntyre	6	96	45	1326	39	48
Haddington Nurse Smith	11	111	112	2095	35	22
Tranent Nurse McGregor/ Nurse McCallum	3	19	128	3087	8	—
Prestonpans (A) Nurse Amos	13	184	50	1203	78	1
Prestonpans (B) Nurse Fortune	16	269	60	1839	113	—
Cockenzie Nurse Pryde	6	279	94	2549	29	2

Table 20.**Venereal Diseases.**

This Table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1965:—

Acquired syphilis	3
Gonorrhoea	4
Non-gonococcal urethritis	16
Other venereal infections	26
Non-venereal	11

Table 21.**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/65	—
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	19
No. cured	5
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment	14
No. Died	—
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/65	—

AFTER-CARE.

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy	9,914
No. of home visits for physiotherapy	1,416
Total	11,330

Table 22.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

(a) Landward Area,

Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number of			
	Number on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	20	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	9	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	103	39	5	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Referred				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective . .	5	—	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes . .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	1	—	6	—

(b) Burghs.

Part I of the Act.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of			
	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	86	92	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	127	124	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	5	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	221	221	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	—	—

COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
C O U N T Y

DURING THE YEAR

1 9 6 5

BY
JAMES S. GIBSON,
County Sanitary Inspector
and Master of Works,

**TO the Secretary of State for Scotland and the County Council
of the County of East Lothian.**

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for the year 1965.

The work of the department in the field of general sanitation, and also in the provision and extension of environmental services, continued to grow during the year. The complicated technical nature of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, and the formal procedure laid down in the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, have made demands which have only been met, on occasions, at the expense of less urgent work. The County Council were aware of this, however, and, in order to expedite the work required by the Ministry of Labour in terms of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, they agreed to the appointment of an additional assistant, Mr Andrew Mungall, a trainee Sanitary Inspector, was appointed on 2nd August, 1965, and, by concentrating on this branch of the work, the survey of premises has now been completed.

The resignation of the Milk Officer, Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge, came at a time when the new Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965, had just come into operation. Miss Beveridge had served 6 years as Milk Officer, and I would like to record my thanks for her excellent work during these years. The vacancy was filled in June by the appointment of Mr James Baird as Food and Dairy Officer.

Following adverse criticism in the local press, the County Council abandoned their proposals to erect a central slaughterhouse for the County. This was followed by the sad news at the end of the year that both North Berwick and Haddington slaughterhouses were also to close because they did not comply with the Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, and the Slaughter of Animals (Stunning Pens) (Scotland) Regulations.

As in previous years, the enforcement of Food Hygiene Regulations took a great deal of the department's time. Four serious offences against the Regulations were the subject of reports to the Health Committee and are referred to in the report.

Work commenced during the year on the new cleansing department and baling station, but the necessity to pile the site slowed up progress.

The various sewerage systems in the County have operated satisfactorily during the year, and a considerable number of sewer extensions were completed for new housing development. The County Council approved a report by Messrs Carfrae and Morrison on a new sewerage system and disposal plant for Pencaitland, and other Consultants, Messrs Carter & Wilson, have been asked to make a report on the feasibility of linking Aberlady and Gullane West outfall sewers and providing primary treatment before discharge to the sea at Jophies Neuk.

Regular sampling has shown that East Lothian Water Board have maintained the usual high standard of purity in the public water supplies.

I am fully conscious that much of the work referred to in this report would not have been possible but for the co-operation and industry of the members of my staff, and, once again, I thank them for their hard work and continued loyal support. I also thank the County Council and Water Board Officials for their co-operation and help received throughout the year, and, at the same time, record my thanks to the technical officers of the Central Department for their valuable assistance so readily given at all times.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. GIBSON,

*County Sanitary Inspector
and Master of Works.*

EAST LoTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.

The total number of houses erected in the landward part of the County during the year was 257, an increase of 160 on last year's total. 227 of these were County Council houses, erected as part of the housing programme. The following table shows the number of houses and by whom erected:—

	No. of Houses of				Total
	2-apts.	3-apts.	4-apts.	5-apts. and over	
Local Authority	25	172	30	—	227
Education Authority ..	—	—	—	2	2
Private Persons with Assistance under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950-52	—	—	7	1	8
Others	—	2	7	11	20
	25	174	44	14	257

The eight houses in the above table which received assistance, were for members of the Agricultural population. During the year, applications for assistance were received in respect of 2 houses.

Most of the sites in the first phase of the Glassel Park development at Longniddry have now been taken up, and illustrations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 give some indication of the high amenity quality of the development.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for discretionary grants under the Housing Acts continue to be made, and altogether, 26 applications involving 33 houses, were received during the year. All applications were approved, and grants amounting to £14,345 promised. This brings the total number of houses to be improved since the scheme was initiated to 584, and the total grants promised to the substantial sum of £177,904. During the year, works of alterations and conversions which were grant earning, were completed to 27 dwellings, and £10,550:10:0 paid.

STANDARD GRANTS.

There were four applications for Standard Grants during the year, three being for the provision of bath, basin and w.c. with hot and cold water system, and one for only a washhand basin with hot and cold water.

LOANS FOR HOUSE PURCHASE.

The County Council operates schemes of advancing money for house purchase in terms of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Applications are considered by the Finance Committee of the County Council and technical advice on values and conditions are provided by this department. During the year, 24 were surveyed and, on the basis of reports made by my department, 17 advances were made and 7 refused.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959.

The East Lothian Buildings Authority has satisfactorily carried out its statutory functions during the year, and the following return for the period from 15th June, 1964, to 31st December, 1965, shows the relevant details with regard to applications dealt with and notices served, etc.

**RETURN OF APPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING WARRANTS FOR
PERIOD FROM 15th JUNE 1964 to 31st DECEMBER 1965**

SUBJECTS	MAJOR APPLICATIONS				MINOR APPLICATIONS			
	Private	Granted	Refused	Total estimated cost	Public	Granted	Refused	Total estimated cost
		1	2	3	Private	4	5	
HOUSES	Private	109	—	£387,850	Public	52	—	£10,526
	Public	13	—	404,270	Private	—	—	—
SCHOOLS	Private	—	—	—	Private	—	—	—
	Public	1	—	5,630	Public	—	—	—
SHOPS	Private	1	—	3,400	Private	7	—	1,370
	Public	—	—	—	Public	—	—	—
OFFICES	Private	1	—	1,000	Private	1	—	70
	Public	—	—	—	Public	—	—	—
FABRIKES	Private	5	—	*3,040,450	Private	3	—	400
	Public	—	—	—	Public	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS	Private	42	—	179,420	Private	196	—	15,928
	Public	1	—	19,000	Public	1	—	120
TOTALS		173	—	£4,041,020		260	—	£28,414

* Includes £3 million for Cement Works extension.

NOTES—

- (1) Building Authority or Committee meet as and when required. No fixed arrangements.
- (2) Master of Works' Staff—Self, Depute and 2 Assistants. All have other duties. Qualifications—Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland with experience in administering Building Legislation over periods varying from 6 to 28 years.
- (3) Section 11 Notices—
5 served during period, with satisfactory results.
- (4) No appeal to Sheriff under Section 16.

Total of columns (1) and (4)—433.

Total of columns (3) and (6)—£4,069,434.

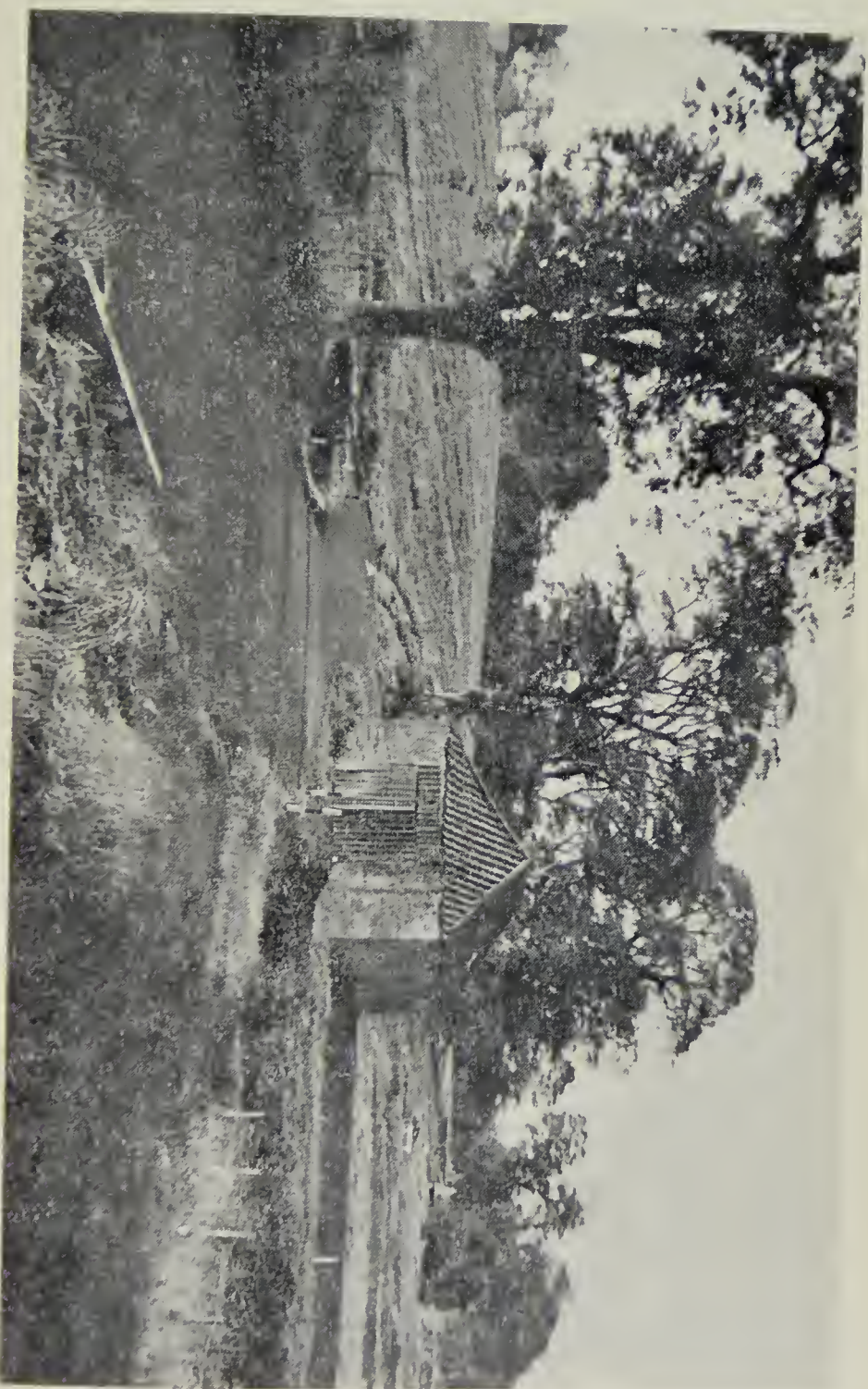


Illustration No. 1—Charteris Road, looking west.

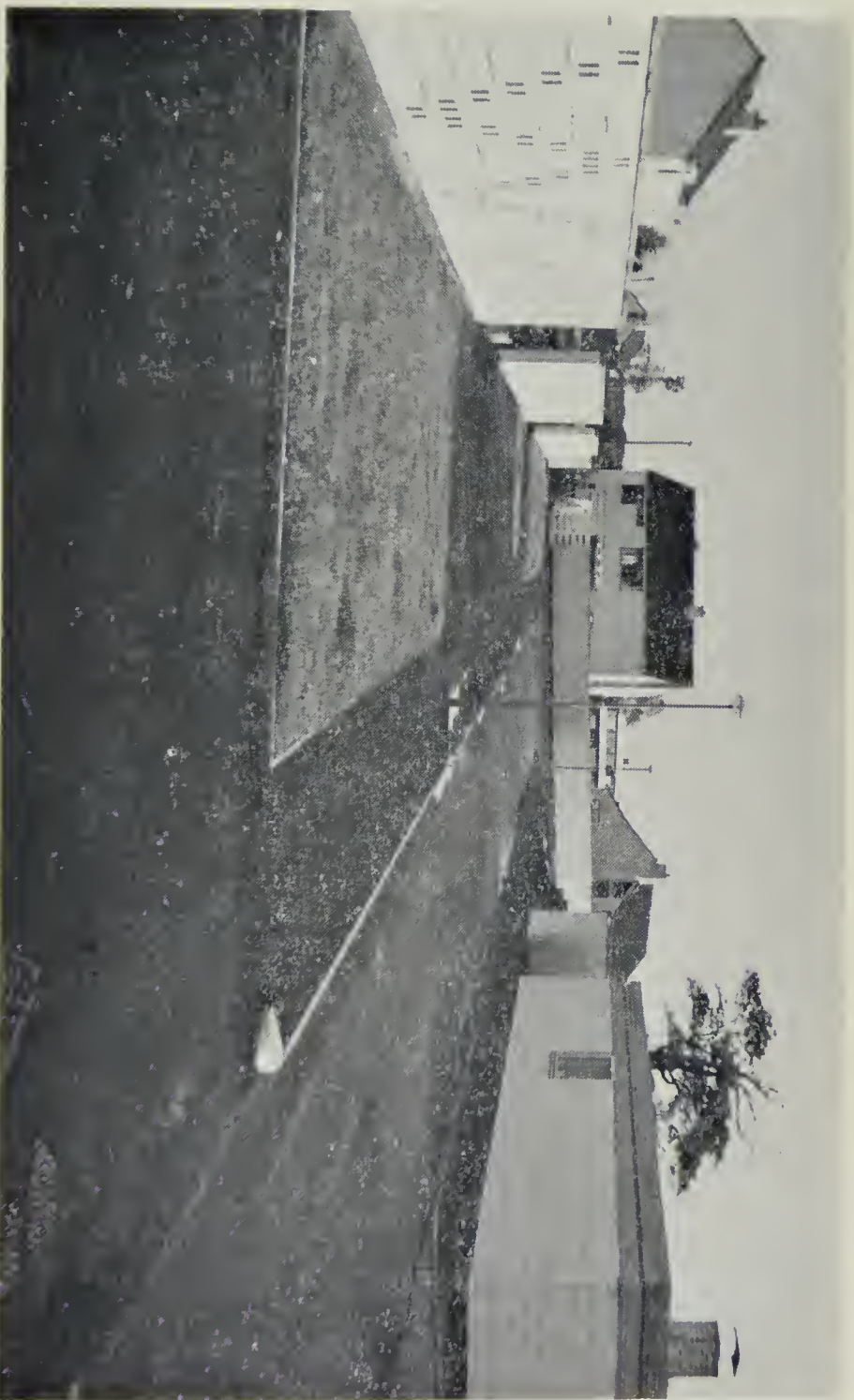


Illustration No. 2—Campbell Road (west end).

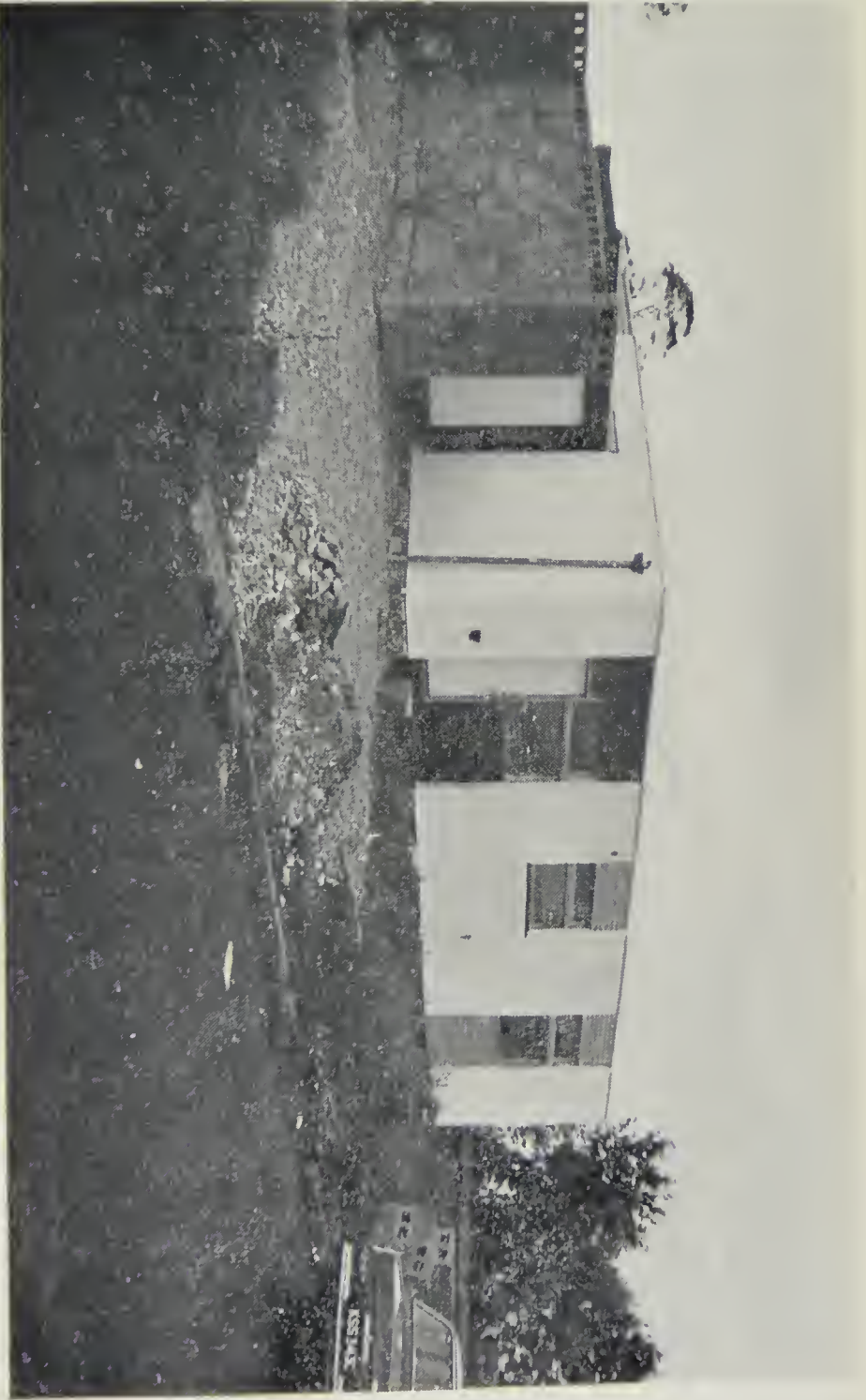


Illustration No. 3—Neidpath Court.

MAJOR WARRANTS.

During the year the following applications for warrants were received and granted.

	<i>Applications Received.</i>	<i>Applications Granted.</i>
Erection	59	55
Alter or Extend	74	61
Change of Use	1	1
Demolition	2	2

Three applications were withdrawn and the remainder were outstanding at the end of the year. Only 16 of the plans submitted complied in all respects with the Building Regulations.

The warrants issued were for the following types of buildings:—

- 135 New Houses.
- 2 Filling Stations.
- 1 Baling Station.
- 8 Garages.
- 1 Toilet Block.
- 1 Warehouse.
- 1 33 KV Sub-Station.
- 9 Farm Buildings.
- 51 Alterations to Houses.
- 3 Alterations to Catering Establishments.
- 7 Alterations to Farm Buildings.
- 2 Demolitions.
- 1 Change of Use.

The change of use was from Occupancy Group A (Residential) Sub-Group 1 to Sub-Group 3.

Great progress was made during the year on the Cockenzie Power Station, and illustrations 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the successful architectural treatment of such a large scale structure.

MINOR WARRANTS.

During the year I issued 191 Minor Warrants. These included 93 garages, 51 alterations, 1 timber chalet, 44 Garden huts, Shed, Greenhouses and Pigeon Lofts, 2 Sub-Stations.

For some time now, Buildings Authorities have been awaiting the introduction of amendments to the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, but, as yet, these have only been produced in draft form. Applications to the Secretary of State for relaxation of certain of the building regulations, particularly

numbers 37 and 136, have become fairly frequent, and the early introduction of appropriate amendment Regulations would obviate this laborious procedure.

Application of the Regulations has brought to light numerous anomalies, most of which should now be known by the Officials of the Scottish Development Department. However, one revision which would facilitate administration would be the extension of the exempted classes of buildings, shown in Schedule 3, to include garden huts and greenhouses within Class 9.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The following villages are included in the County Special Scavenging District.

Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Cuthill, Dirleton, Dirleton East, East Salton, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humble, Innerwick, Longniddry, Macmerrie, Meadowmill, Muirpark Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton, Spott and West Barns. Domestic refuse is also removed from the Burgh of East Linton by the County Cleansing Department.

All properties situated within the above communities, receive a twice weekly collection of domestic refuse. Such is the ever increasing demand from property owners outwith the rated area, that consideration is being given to the formation of a County Scavenging Scheme to include all the properties situated within the County boundaries.

The service has operated satisfactorily during the past year, although extension of the service to rural properties has necessitated overtime working in some areas.

Coups within the County, used for the disposal of domestic refuse by controlled tipping are sited at:—

1. Old Quarry, Gullane Bents.
2. Old Quarry, Longniddry Fruit Farm.
3. Old Quarry, Spilmersford.
4. Old Limekiln, East Linton.

An initial enquiry has been made to lease further tipping space near Salton Village and this has received a favourable reaction, although a formal agreement has still to be finalised with the landowner. A further area of reclaimed land at Spilmersford was given back to Winton Estate for tree planting and is shown in illustration 9. Gullane and Longniddry quarries have a limited life for further tipping, and alternative disposal facilities will have to be found within the next year or two.

During the year, the 13-year-old S.D. petrol driven Freighter was replaced as spare vehicle, when a new S.D. 35

cubic yard Pakamatic cleansing vehicle was purchased to work in the Tranent area of the County. This diesel engined lorry has operated very satisfactorily since its delivery, and illustration No. 10 shows it at work in Ormiston.

Income from the use of the mechanical shovel by the Burgh Authorities and other Council Departments during 1965 amounted to £678. Expenditure in repairs to the shovel is proving to be high, and as this vehicle is now over four years old, its remaining working life appears limited.

Work commenced during the year on the new Cleansing Depot at Meadowmill after trial bores of the area had been taken. These bores revealed that a strata of peat lay about twelve feet below surface level, and because of this, it was necessary to sink 30 feet concrete piles to boulder clay level. Messrs J. Monteith Ltd., of Dalkeith, are the main contractors employed in the erection of the depot, and the piling works were carried out by Messrs Franki Piles Ltd.

The paper sack method of domestic refuse storage which was introduced for the experimental housing scheme at Inchview, Prestonpans, in December, 1962, has had to be abandoned due to continuous vandalism of the bags and protective mesh cages sited within the open timber compounds. A similar system was tried at the Maisonettes at Middleshot Square where the bags and cages are contained within brickbuilt compounds, which adjoin the fuel stores serving the eight houses in each block. These compounds are roofed over and are accessible by tenants' key only. This method of refuse storage has proved satisfactory since it was started some 18 months ago.

The collection of garden refuse has again presented a problem in most areas of the County, and it was decided to limit the amounts of this material to be accepted from each householder.

The street sweepings service provided by my Department in recent years, has been confined to two villages. In Gullane, where a man is employed full time, and Ormiston, where part-time labour is used. Quite naturally, complaints have been received from ratepayers in other villages, especially in the coastal areas, who felt that street sweeping was being neglected, although several County roadmen are engaged periodically on street cleansing in these villages. Demonstrations were arranged by the County Road Surveyor to ascertain the capabilities of a mechanical suction sweeper, with a view to arranging street sweeping in rotation throughout the villages of Dirleton, Gullane, Aberlady, Longniddry and Prestonpans. Further details on performance, costs, etc., are being obtained.

STREET LIGHTING.

Systematic improvement of the street lighting throughout the landward district continued in 1965. This took the form of providing a higher standard of illumination within the existing Special Lighting District, the area of which remained unaltered and includes:—

Dunbar District.

Innerwick; Orchardfield; Stenton; West Barns.

Haddington District.

Athelstaneford; Briery Bank, Haddington; East Saltoun; Garvald; Gifford.

North Berwick District.

Aberlady; Dirleton; Dirleton East; Gullane.

Preston District.

Crown Square; Cuthill; Longniddry; Preston

Tranent District.

Elphinstone; Gladsmuir; Macmerry; Mairpark Tranent; New Winton; Pencaitland; Ormiston.

No major street lighting installations were carried out during the year, but design work was carried out in connection with the lighting of the proposed new roundabout on the A.1 at Beltonford, Dunbar. This scheme will comprise 200 watt linear sodium lanterns mounted 35ft. 0ins. above the carriageway. Illumination of road signs by fluorescent lighting is also to be included. A Bill of Quantities is being prepared so that costs can be invited.

The programme of conversion of existing 100 watt tungsten lights to 80 watt mercury fluorescent was continued at Longniddry and Aberlady, the latter being completed.

Where additional street lighting is required for areas of new housing development, great difficulty has been experienced in getting the units operative by the time the houses are occupied. The main reason for this is the delay in cable laying, although delivery of columns is another factor which has caused delay. Due to pressure of work, the South of Scotland Electricity Board now recommends cable loops specifically for street lighting, to be carried out by a separate contractor.

The following tables give the number, type and locations of street lights installed, altered and removed during the year, and also the total number of lights in the landward part of the County.

TABLE 1.
Number of Street Lights.

Village	Installed				Converted to			Removed		
	T.	M.	F.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.
Aberlady				7		8		6		
Athelstaneford										
Briery Bank										
Cuthill										
Dirleton										
Dirleton East										
Drem										
East Saltoun										
Elphinstone										
Garvald										
Gifford										
Gladsmuir										
Gullane	3		1							
Innerwick										
Kingston										
Longniddry	1	22				28		2		
Macmerry										
Muirpark										
New Winton										
Orchardfield										
Ormiston		15						2		
Pencaitland		1								
Preston	9		11	7						
Spott										
Stenton										
Westbarns	2									
West Saltoun										
	15	38	12	7	36	8	2			

DRAINAGE

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLANTS.

These are situated at Athelstaneford, Gifford, Ormiston and Innerwick. Twelve samples of effluent were taken from the Plant at Athelstaneford, and all were well below the Royal Commission Standard except one which had 4 parts per million excess in suspended solids. Nine samples of effluent were taken during the year from Gifford Sewage Treatment Plant, and all met the standard except one which had an excess demand of biochemical oxygen of 6.5 parts per million. The Plant at Ormiston was more erratic, and out of 22 samples of effluent taken, only 10 complied with the Royal Commission Standard. The suspended solids reading varied between 11 and 50 parts per million, and the figure for biochemical oxygen demand ranged between 14 and 90 parts per million. The performance of the Plant at Innerwick was generally disappointing, in that it has not been possible so far to build up sufficient activated sludge. The oxygen input would appear to be satisfactory, and the makers, Messrs Ames Crosta Mills are to consider a modification to the sludge return impellor. The results of samples taken at the various Plants are shown in illustrations No. 11.

PRIMARY TREATMENT PLANTS.

These are situated at Longniddry and East Saltoun, and samples taken during the year yielded the following results :

LONGNIDDRY.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Suspended Solids.</i>	<i>B.O.D.</i>
Jan.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	116	179
Apr.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	39	55
July	Effluent from Sewage Works.	75	143
Sept.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	66	70
Nov.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	102	51

EAST SALTOUN.

Mar.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	46	76
Aug.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	40	35
Nov.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	24	28

SEPTIC TANKS.

The 15 septic tanks serving the villages and hamlets were desludged regularly, and, of 33 samples taken by the Lothian River Purification Board, 19 from 10 tanks were satisfactory as regards tank effluents, 14 samples, also from 10 tanks, were unsatisfactory. Two of these tanks are situated at Pencaitland and will be discontinued when the new sewerage system is completed.

PENCAITLAND DRAINAGE.

In April, 1965, Messrs Carfrae & Morrison, Chartered Civil Engineers, 4 Hill Street, Edinburgh, prepared a report on the disposal of the sewage for Pencaitland village, and this was considered and approved by the County Council. The estimated cost of the scheme was £62,000, but, in order to comply with the requirements of the Lothian River Purification Board and the Planning Committee, this cost was later adjusted to £67,000. The scheme proposed the pumping of the sewage from Wester Pencaitland to a new sewer in Easter Pencaitland, which would gravitate to the site of a new treatment plant at Spilmersford. Originally, it was intended that the plant would only treat the sludge from the village, but, on our recommendation, consideration is being given to the provision of a combined sludge treatment plant to deal with sludge from the Maltings and other plants throughout the County. Information is being collected with regard to different plants at present marketed, and where possible, visits are being arranged to locations where these are working.

CESSPOOL EMPTIER.

The County Council operates a 700 gallon Cesspool Emptyer. In addition to carrying out drainage work, the vehicle is hired to the Roads Department, the East Lothian Water Board, the Town Councils and private persons, and, during the year, revenue to value of £803 was derived from such work.

MUIRFIELD PARK.

Design work was completed for the provision of drainage services for the County Council's 21 acre site for private development at Muirfield, Gullane. The lowest tender received amounted to £5517 and illustration No. 12 shows the first section under construction.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the last year, 30 samples were taken from both Public and Private Supplies for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination.

The samples were reported on as follows:—

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
11 Satisfactory.	9 Satisfactory.
	6 Unsatisfactory.

The six unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were of river water prior to filtration. All samples of filtered water after chlorination which were examined bacteriologically, were found to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Samples for chemical and bacteriological samples were again taken from private sources during 1965. The analysis revealed the following results.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
2 Satisfactory.	2 Unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were taken from burn supplies. It was made clear during discussion on the subject with the intended user that these were not considered satisfactory sources of domestic water, and analysis provided this to be correct.

FOOD HYGIENE

Not so many visits were made to food premises as in previous years because they have practically all been visited two or more times, and there is now a feeling that some progress has been made. Concentration was paid to cases where there was a change of ownership, a change of business, a new business, a substantial structural alteration or addition, and, of course, when complaints were made to us by customers. One such new business was of interest in that the owner was persuaded to try an open-type kitchen in a new restaurant he was forming out of an existing building. The idea has been very successful, and illustration No. 13 shows the chef at work in the kitchen. Also, more attention was given to mobile shops and vans, although the standard laid down in the Regulations is vague, and inspection largely depends on going out and spotting the vans on the street. Regi-

stration and a more specific standard would bring the vans to the Department for approval and stricter control.

There were more complaints than usual about premises and the food bought from premises, and among the cases were the following:—

Bottles of Milk with Added Dirt.

A Haddington lady reported that a bottle of milk purchased from an established town dairy had dirt on the inside of the glass. A visit to the dairy revealed that this was not the only such bottle for sale: several more were cooling in the refrigerator awaiting dispatch. On being approached, the alarmed owner anxiously explained that the electric motor of the bottle washing machine had broken down. It was pointed out that this did not absolve him from his responsibility to sell milk in clean bottles, and, after a report to the Health Committee which mentioned his sub-standard premises and drainage difficulties and a previous case of hypochlorite in the milk, the County Council issued a warning which pointed out that his dealer's licence was in jeopardy.

Bottles of Milk with (1) Added Dirt (2) Added Miscellaneous Vegetable Debris.

A Longniddry customer and Prestonpans Public School both reported receiving dirty bottles of milk from a large central dairy. On being asked for an explanation about the Longniddry bottle the firm, after checking the bottle, told us that it had brushed clean quite easily and that, whatever the nature of the stain, it certainly was not persistent. They also assured this Department, 'It is safe to assume that the milk did not suffer unduly as the customer has not had any unfavourable effects after consuming the milk.' This was certainly heartening news, but, nevertheless, we did warn the creamery.

Regarding the Prestonpans Public School milk bottle, this was sent to the analyst who confirmed, 'On the inside of the bottle there appeared a small quantity of dark-coloured foreign matter,' and concluded, 'On microscopic examination this material was found to consist of miscellaneous vegetable debris.' After the Health Committee heard about this, a severe warning was issued to the firm.

A Tale of Two Pies.

On Tuesday forenoon, 24th August, Mrs Black of Glasgow, on holiday in Dunbar, bought a large pie and a small pie from a chain store butcher. She took them back to her holiday accommodation, heated them for 15 minutes, removed them from the oven and started cutting the large pie into portions. Everyone was horrified and disgusted when little slug-like creatures were seen in the portions. Unable to touch the smaller pie, Mrs Black took the pies to the Burgh Surveyor, who notified this Department about them.

On investigation, we found that the pies were at least four days old, were infested with 'blowfly' maggots, and had been stored in a back shop where many blowflies could be seen.

Quite rightly, my assistant investigating the case, pressed the Health Committee to report the case to the Procurator Fiscal for legal proceedings.

I regret that the butcher firm got off with a letter of warning, and that Mrs Black left Dunbar determined never to buy pies again.

The Imperial.

In 1965, the Imperial Hotel, North Berwick, was a sanitary inspector's haunt.

In 1963, the proprietor was fined £75 for failing to provide suitable and sufficient sinks, failing to keep clean certain walls and other parts of the premises, and failing to provide a satisfactory drainage system. Since then, strenuous efforts had been made to encourage the owner to put and keep his premises in better shape. Although a little improvement occurred, we were forced, after numerous visits and exhortations, to report the details to the Procurator Fiscal.

At Haddington Sheriff Court on 29th July, 1965, the following charges were made:—

1. Failure to keep clean the internal surfaces of the walls and the rope of the lift shaft between the ground floor kitchen and the first floor servery, the vegetable preparation room, the basement and the servery: Contrary to Regulation 25 of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1959, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1956.
2. Failure to keep clean cutlery on tables in the dining room being equipment with which food comes in contact: Contrary to Regulation 9 of said Regulations.

3. Failure to provide, for the use of the persons using the wash-hand basin and the staff toilet, adequate supplies of soap or other suitable detergent and a nailbrush: Contrary to Regulation 22(3) of said Regulations.

The owner pled guilty to charges (1) and (3) and not guilty to charge (2). This was accepted and he was fined £25.

MILK.

Certificates in force at 1st January, 1965	63
Certificates revoked during year	—
Certificates lapsed during year	12
Certificates issued during year	2
Certificates in force on 31st December, 1965	53
The Certificates in force at the end of the year comprised:—	
Producers	37
Producers/Retailers	3
Retailers	13

The new Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965, came into force on the 19th April, 1965, and introduced the new designations 'Premium' and 'Standard' which after 31st December, 1965, would replace the designations 'Certified' and 'Tuberculin Tested.' In addition to a more rigorous bacteriological standard, Premium Milk must contain not less than 3.5% butter fat and 8.5% solids not fat, and after being cooled to 45° must not be allowed to rise above 50° till it has left the retailers premises for delivery to the consumer. The bacterial count of Standard Milk must not exceed 50,000 and there must be no coli in 1/1000 of a ml. After the 1st September, 1966, it must be cooled to 50°.

Circulars and application forms were sent to all producers, and after extensive testing, all producers in the County were awarded licences by the end of the year. The categories are as follows.

Premium	9
Standard	30
Pasteurised	1

The following table gives the number of samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Designations.	No. of Samples.	No. of Unsatisfactory Results.	No. of Producers involved in Unsatisfactory Results.
Certified	103	22	13
Tuberculin Tested	189	27	20
Tuberculin Tested			
Pasteurised	41	6	3

A bacterial count of below 10,000 can be considered very satisfactory, and during 1965, 70% of all Certified samples and 50% of all Tuberculin Tested samples, passed with counts not exceeding 10,000. 48% of all Certified samples and 30% of all Tuberculin Tested samples passed with counts not exceeding 5,000.

Only one Certified farm passed all their tests with counts not exceeding 5,000. It was:—

W. & D. Wright, Bass Rock Farm, North Berwick.

Average count 3,000.

Two Tuberculin Tested farms passed all their tests with counts not exceeding 10,000. They were:—

Misses B. & M. Brown, East Linton. Average count 3,400.

D. W. Pretsel, Lochhill, Longquidry. Average count 4,500.

The cattle court and parlour system of dairying is in operation on 13 farms.

BULK TANKS.

One bulk tank was installed in 1965 at the dairy of Mr J. G. Woyka, Standingstone, Haddington, and this brings the number of bulk tanks operating in the County to 15.

Samples taken from refrigerated bulk milk tanks, apart from an occasional failure, have been satisfactory, but it should be borne in mind that, so far, all farms that have installed bulk tanks had excellent records from clean milk production under the old system.

Bulk tanks now handle 60% of the total milk production in East Lothian.

During the year, 29 samples of milk gave a positive reaction to the Brucella Ring Test. These 29 samples came from 11 producers, all but one of whom send their milk for pasteurisation. While the ring test alone is not conclusive, it is pretty obvious that there is some incidence of brucellosis on at least some of these farms. While it has not been possible to take any legal action to have the disease eradicated, the producers have been warned against drinking the milk. One positive reaction from a herd where the milk was consumed raw was followed up by individual tests. This revealed one excretor which was subsequently sent for slaughter. The incidence of infection of brucellosis in East Lothian would appear to be 25%. At this level, it represents a serious and embarrassing health hazard, and early consideration of an eradication scheme is urged.

ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of premises and vehicles:—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
(a) Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year, 1965	4	—
(b) Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year, 1965	2	2
(c) Total number of registrations in force at the end of the year, 1965 ...	25	18

The Certificates of Registration at the end of the year comprise:—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
Manufacture/Storage/Sale	12	—
Storage/Sale	13	—
Sale	—	18
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 18

Although 12 premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, not all are in fact doing so.

Premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream were visited and samples taken for bacteriological examination. These yielded the following results:—

12	12	—
1	1	—

FOOD & DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT.

The total number of samples taken was 122, of which 41 were official and 81 test samples. All samples were genuine, except one test sample of milk which showed a deficiency of solids not fat. A further official sample was taken and showed no abnormalities.

The articles sampled were:—Milk 40, Ice Cream 5, Tinned Oranges 1, Mince 10, Sausages 6, Sliced Sausage 1, Whisky 13, Gin 4, Vodka 4, Double Cream 1, Chocolate Liquers 1, Heather Honey 1, Blackcurrant & Rum Jam 1, Victoria Jam 1, Sweet Pickle 1, Mincemeat 1, Parmisan Cheese 2, Salmon Spread 1, Sarmi Meat 1, Anchovy Paste 1, Cocktail Onions 1, Stem Ginger 1, Ham & Tongue Paste 1, Crab Paste 1, Pickled Cauliflower 1, Mustard 1, Concord Jelly 1, Oysters 1, Crab 1, Mayonaise 1,

Snowball 1, Mixed Pickles 1, Meat Paste 1, Peanut Butter 1, Mint Jelly 1, Red Cabbage 1, Hamburgers 1, Sandwich Spread 1, Piccalilli 1, Mushroom & Cheese 1, French Capers 1, Gravy Browning 1, Cox Gelatine 1, Cut Mixed Peel 1, Rum 1, Dripping 1.

UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year the following food stuffs were seized as unsound:—

<i>Product.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Lamb Tongues		9	
Ox Tongues	1	26	
Corned Mutton		6	
Cooked Ham	4	6	
Shoulder Pork		13	3
Lemon Filling		7	
Vegetable Salad		5	10
Garden Peas		6	8
	7	13	5

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

There were no samples taken during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The post mortem inspection of carcasses and organs was carried out at North Berwick Slaughterhouse by the Veterinary Meat Inspector, and at Haddington Slaughterhouse by Assistant Sanitary Inspectors qualified as Meat Inspectors.

During the year, both Haddington and North Berwick Town Councils decided to close the slaughterhouses which they respectively own, but, at the last moment, elected to try and keep them open. The North Berwick Superintendent, anticipating no further use for their records, unfortunately destroyed them and no details of the meat condemned there are available.

The following tables give details of unfit carcasses and organs at Haddington Slaughterhouse :—

<hr/>					
1. Tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
(c) Organs only unfit.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
2. Cysticercosis					
(a) Whole carcase unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(a) Whole carcasses unfit. passed after treatment by refrigeration.	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5
3. Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(c) Organs only unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Trichinosis					
Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Septicaemia (fevered carcasses).					
Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	1	18	2	21
6. Bruising and Injury					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	1	8	Nil.	9
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	7	1	14	7	29
7. All other conditions					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	6	6	58	10	80
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	5	Nil.	12	11	28
(c) Organs only unfit.	110	Nil.	910	Nil.	1020
8. Total items 1 to 7 above excluding the figures at 2 (b) of item 2.	130	9	1020	31	1190
9. Total number of animals inspected during the year at the slaughterhouse.	592	268	4202	349	5412
<hr/>					

NUISANCES.

Complaints about nuisances made to this Department included excess smoke emission, flooding, fouling of burns and beaches, cats, dirty condition of public conveniences, various drainage faults, damp walls, insanitary living conditions, rats, mice and other pests and noise.



Illustration No. 4—Front view of Cockenzie Generating Station.



Illustration No. 5—Rear view of Cockenzie Generating Station,

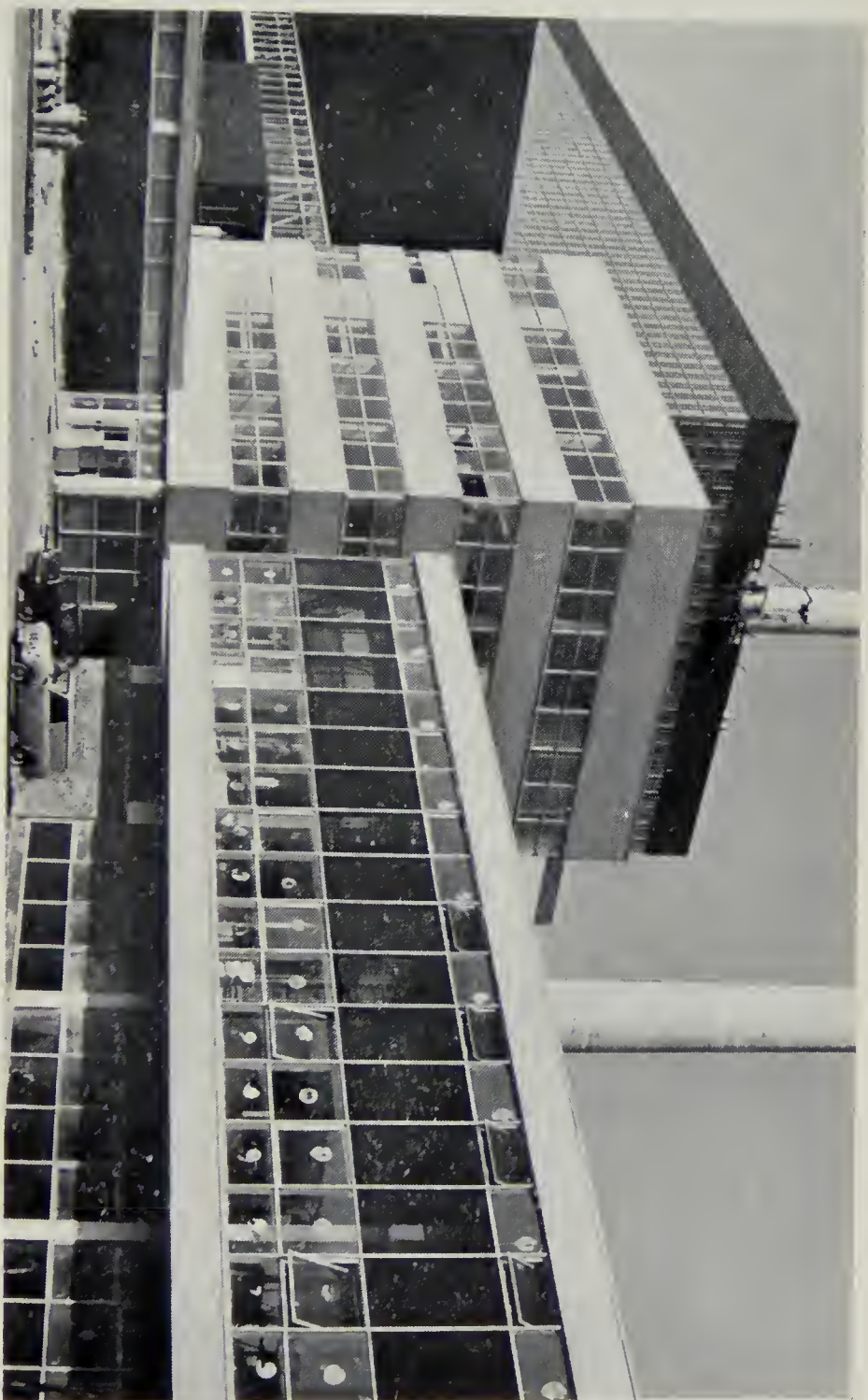


Illustration No. 6—Coekenzie Generating Station. Front view of administration block and canteen.

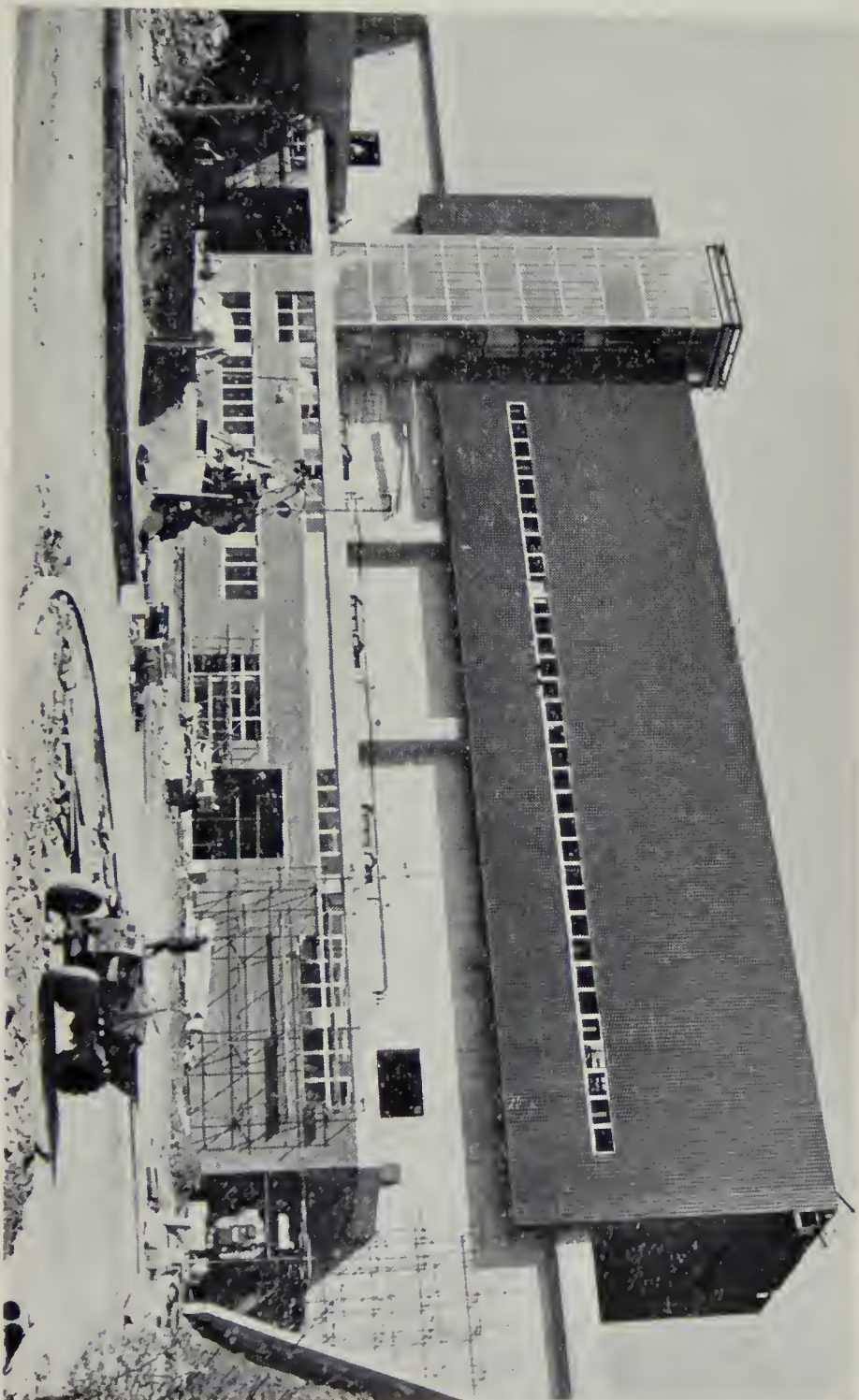


Illustration No. 7—Cockenzie Generating Station. East aspect of wagon unloading building at coal stacking yard.



Illustration No. 8—Cookenzie Generating Station. View of wagon and unloading building from inside coal stacking yard.



Illustration No. 9.—Land at Spilnersford reclaimed by controlled tipping.

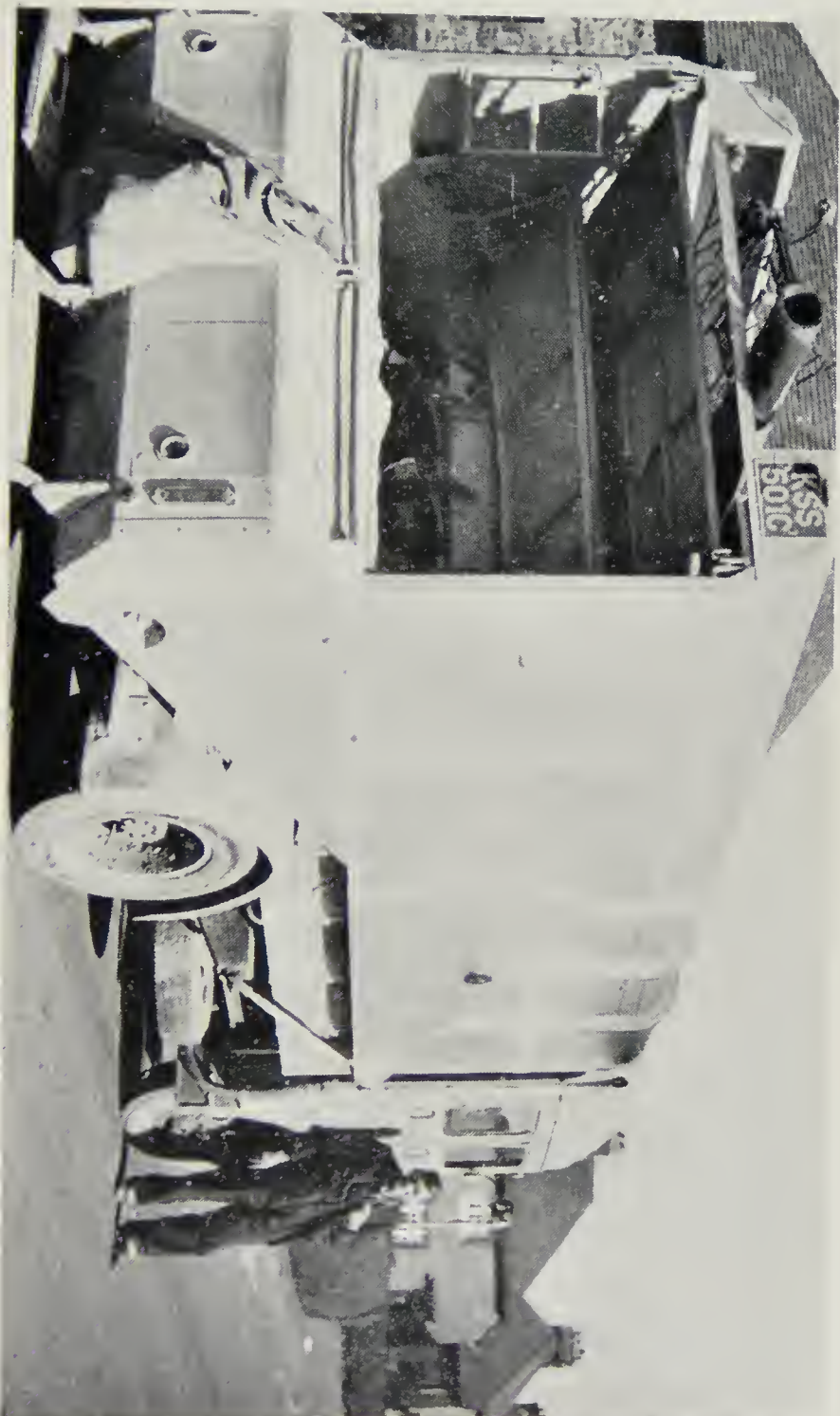
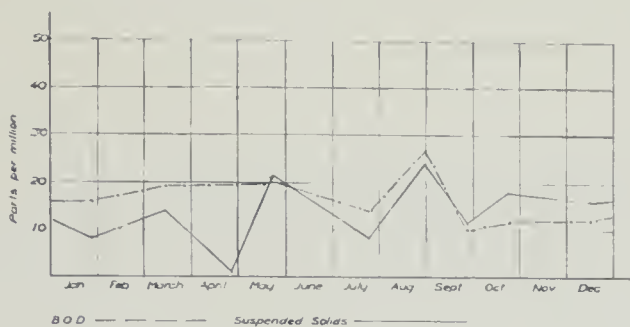
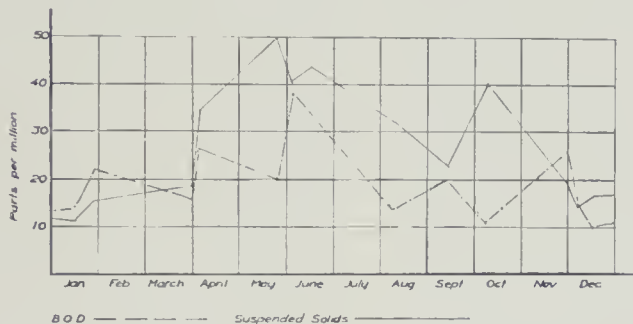


Illustration No. 10—35 cubic yard Pakamatic Cleansing Vehicle.



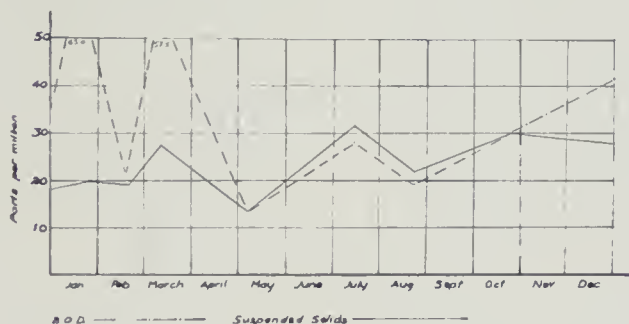
EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
SIFFORD
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1965

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



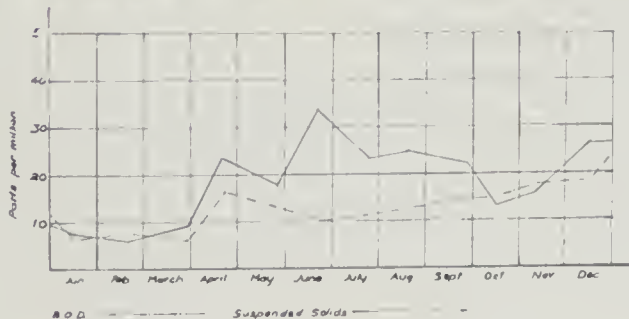
EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
DRIMISTON
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1965

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
INNERWICK
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1965

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
ATHELSTANEFORD
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1965

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Illustration No. 11—Graphic results of effluent analyses.



Illustration No. 12—12" concrete sewer Muirfield Park, Gullane,



Illustration No. 13—Open type kitchen in modern restaurant.

Among all these different subjects, two, worthy of further comment, are as follows:—

Burning Bing.

Early in the year, a nearby resident complained that Prestongrange Colliery Bing had been burning for two months and was becoming progressively worse. A foul, sulphurous smell, potentially harmful, was being given off. These gases and fumes can be seen rising from the bing in illustration No. 14 which was taken on a wet night.

Prestongrange Colliery, like all other collieries in the County, is now closed, but the bing remains the responsibility of the National Coal Board, and, on being approached, the Board explained that due to the high carbonaceous nature of the materials, great difficulty would be experienced in stopping the escape of gaseous and unpleasant smells. The Board began to try remedies, such as removing parts of the bing to control combustion and covering with sand. Meetings were held and letters were exchanged but the bing still burned. The medical practitioner attending the family who complained, submitted a letter stating that he considered the fumes injurious to health.

Meanwhile, just across the road where the sea is, the Electricity Board began a huge reclamation scheme for the disposal of fly ash. It was suggested to the Coal Board that they should dump their relatively small bing into the sea as part of this scheme. The advantages of this seemed obvious: it would get rid of a public health nuisance, it would help the reclamation scheme and it would enhance the landscape. The ash disposal area is shown in illustration No. 15. But apart from possible practical difficulties of shifting a burning bing across the street, a simple gentleman's agreement between these two huge nationalised industries was fraught with many more difficulties, the coup de grace to the idea being that the Electricity Board's private contractors for the reclamation scheme had indicated they were likely to make a claim, having already made arrangements for providing the material to fill the area to be reclaimed.

At the end of March, with the nuisance still outstanding, the County Council served a notice in terms of Section 16 (5) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The Board replied that they did not admit "that the smoke and fumes emanating from the Bing in question are injurious to the health of those living in the neighbourhood." They also stated, "if other factors had not been present the Board would have joined issue with the County Council on the whole matter."

For several months, the Board, much to their shame, made promises, procrastinated and practised brinkmanship until mid-August when the bing was blanketed under a thick layer of sand and clay. This, and a certain amount of patching up from time to time, has prevented a recurrence of the nuisance so far.

Noise Nuisance.

One of the very few complaints about noise was lodged in December. It concerned the installation, by a West Barns firm, of a water tank with a steam injection pipe. The firm have to operate a 24-hour day, and the noise created by the periodic operation of the steam pipe disturbed nearby residents at night. A very valid complaint, but also very difficult to cure, fairly difficult to measure and prove, and quite difficult to legally act upon under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

The firm did co-operate reasonably well and tried some alterations to improve noise reduction, but by the end of the year little improvement had been affected.

CARAVAN SITES.

Only two site licences were issued during the year. One was in respect of only one van and is not included in the following table which lists the licensed sites, and gives details of the permitted maximum number of caravans, and also the time limit for occupation.

Address of Site.	Maximum Number of Caravans.	Permitted period of occupation.
Gilsland, North Berwick.	146	1st April to 30th Sept.
Seton Sands Camp.	85	1st April to 30th Sept.
Duffers Park, Dunbar.	25	1st April to 30th Sept.
Beltonford.	6	Two days.
Monksmuir.	14	Fourteen days.
Muirpark, Tranent.	9	Two days.
Seton Sands (Residential).	72	All the year round.
Thorntonloch.	60	1st April to 30th Sept.
Broxburn Garage Car Park.	6	All the year round, valid only until Dec- ember, 1966.

The County Council leased land at Yellowcraig to the Caravan Club of Great Britain, and what must be one of the most attractive sites in the country, has been laid out. The Club's Architects, Messrs Morris & Steedman, in collaboration with the County Planning Department, have achieved something quite unique in layout and landscaping. My department designed and provided the drainage services for the toilet block. Illustration No. 17 shows in plan form, the unusual layout and illustrations Nos. 18 and 19 show the toilet block and one of the water and refuse points.

CLEAN AIR.

There were relatively few complaints about atmospheric pollution and, of these, the most important was about excessive discharge of dust from the cement works near Dunbar. The dust was of two kinds—clinker dust during manufacture at the plant, and quarry dust when excavation was taking place. The real trouble was from the clinker dust and the Cement Company stated that this would only be cured by replacing the Fuller coolers with electro-static precipitators. But before installing the equipment the Company wished time to benefit from experience at two of their other units so that amendments could be made, if necessary, to give a better performance. The County Council were agreeable to this as it meant that, in the long run, there would be less possibility of dust emission.

The results at Barnsness smoke deposit gauge are shown on the graph in illustration No. 16. Unfortunately, no definite link can be established between the total solids deposited and the percentage days when a west wind blew. In fact, a look at November's figures when a high total solids coincides with a mere 18% of days with west wind, suggests that an easterly wind may have been carrying salts from the sea direction to boost the total solids reading. However, facts other than general direction have to be considered, e.g. velocity of wind, exact direction of wind and whether the days of a west wind coincided with days when pollution may have been worst. The original idea of placing the gauge approximately east of the cement works was to try and establish not only what pollution there was and the connection between this and a west wind, but also to have measured evidence of any marked increase of pollution from the cement works, or elsewhere, during the years. Figures for undissolved matter show a reasonable decrease and, for the first time, no reading of over 10 tons per square mile for any month is recorded over a period of 3 years.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1959.

As in previous years, there were only one or two complaints made under the Factories Act. These mainly concerned lack of toilet accommodation, lack of privacy at toilets, toilets not being maintained in a clean condition and inadequate lighting. All were expeditiously dealt with after suitable approaches by this department.

During the year, inspections of factories in the County were made as shown in the following table.

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Number of Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	14	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	74	20	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	9	—	—
Total	103	39	5	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949.

The duties imposed upon the County by the Act are carried out by one full-time Pest Destruction Officer. A motor van is provided for travelling and transport of poison. The Pest Destruction Officer, in collaboration with the County Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, carried out surveys. Letters are sent to owners and tenants whose lands require treatment, offering the services of the Pest Destruction Officer at the normal hourly rate plus the cost of poison. Where farmers elect to use their agencies for the destruction of rats, repeat visits are made to ascertain the success or otherwise of the work.

Nine local authority dumps and 7 sewage works and 2 waste paper stores are subject to routine inspection and periodic treatment. The foreshore at Longniddry, Gullane, Cockenzie, Yellowcraig, Dunbar and Thorntonloch receive special attention in summertime. A close watch is kept on one Distillery and 5 Maltings, and where information is obtained regarding locations of grain storage in the County, regular inspections are made.

The work of control using warfarin has been completely successful during the year and there is no evidence of resistant

strains of rats amongst the infestations treated. There is still, amongst the public, a considerable ignorance as to their responsibilities under the Prevention of Damage by Pest Act, and a lot could be done by national publicity to bring home the legal obligation of owners and occupiers to rid their lands of vermin.

The following table gives types of properties surveyed and the infestation found.

TYPE OF PROPERTY.

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1965 (See Notes 3, 4, and 5 below).					
(a) As a result of notification.	47	77	48	34	203
(b) Otherwise.	30	52	37	56	175
2. Number of the above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	24	70	49	54	197
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) By the Local Authority.	24	58	34	31	147
(b) Otherwise.	—	12	15	23	50

SEASONAL WORKERS.

Fifteen farms provided accommodation of varying nature for seasonal workers, and these were normally occupied during the summer. There were several premises used for winter living, and in one of these cases, the owners had to be warned to take drastic action.

In this particular case, the kitchen was dirty and was too cramped to be used as a dining room, a use which it had to be put to. Many of the windows were broken, so allowing icy winds to penetrate, and some electrical switches were defective and potentially dangerous. There was also evidence of rats infesting the area round the hut. On receiving notification from this Department, the owners quickly co-operated by having the hut vacated and restored to better condition.

New Byelaws were drafted towards the end of the year and the slow process of getting them commented upon, altered if necessary, and finally approved by different officials, the County Council and the Scottish Development Department was begun.

The two salient points on which the County Council wish better control are the accommodating of young children and infants in seasonal workers' huts and the use of the accommodation for all-the-year-round occupation. These, and a desire to modernise and tidy up the Byelaws were the reasons for preparing new draft Byelaws.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following are the figures in the annual return made to the Minister of Labour.

TABLE A.—Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TOTALS	37	128	98	
Offices	15	41	20	
Retail Shops	15	62	57	
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	23	21	
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B.—Number of Visits of All Kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises.

98

TABLE C. — Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of workplace.	Number of persons employed.
(1)	(2)
Offices	223
Retail Shops	169
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
Catering establishments open to the public	215
Canteens	4
Fuel storage depots	5
TOTAL	616
TOTAL MALES	277
TOTAL FEMALES	339

During the year a further 37 premises were registered bringing the total number of registered premises under the Act to 110. Of this total 98 were inspected in the course of the year. Those premises inspected comprised Offices, Retail Shops, Catering Establishments open to the public, and Canteens.

Offices. A total of 20 offices employing 91 males and 28 females were inspected and 17 of this number complied with the Act. Letters detailing contraventions were sent to the other 3 specifying:—

1. The works required to rectify the contraventions.
2. A time within which the contraventions had to be rectified.

Works have been completed in two of the three cases, and are in process of being carried out in the other.

Retail Shops. These comprise the greatest number of premises in the County which come under the jurisdiction of the Act. As in the case of offices, the majority of the premises inspected complied with the Act, but letters detailing contraventions were sent to 25 of the 57 premises inspected. In 15 cases out of the 25, these have already been rectified and progress is being made with the other 10.

The proportion of males employed in offices was considerably greater than that of females. The position is, however, reversed in the case of retail shops, where a total of 68 males and 99 females are employed.

Catering Establishments open to the Public and Canteens.

A total number of 21 premises consisting of cafes, restaurants, hotels and a canteen coming under the above heading, were inspected under the Act. Letters detailing contraventions were sent to 4 of the 21 premises inspected. Two have already dealt with the defects satisfactorily, and the other two are in the process of doing so. Once again, the greater proportion of employees were females, 54 males and 153 females being employed.

The majority of the premises inspected were in excellent condition but some were found to be sub-standard, and in some cases, considerable work will have to be done to rectify this. The owners whose premises have been inspected so far have been very co-operative and have shown keenness to bring their premises up to standard. Re-visits made to date indicate that every effort is being made by the responsible owner to remedy any defects and achieve better working conditions for employees.



Illustration No. 14—Burning Bing at Prestougrange Colliery.



Illustration No. 15—Ash disposal area for Cockenzie Generating Station.

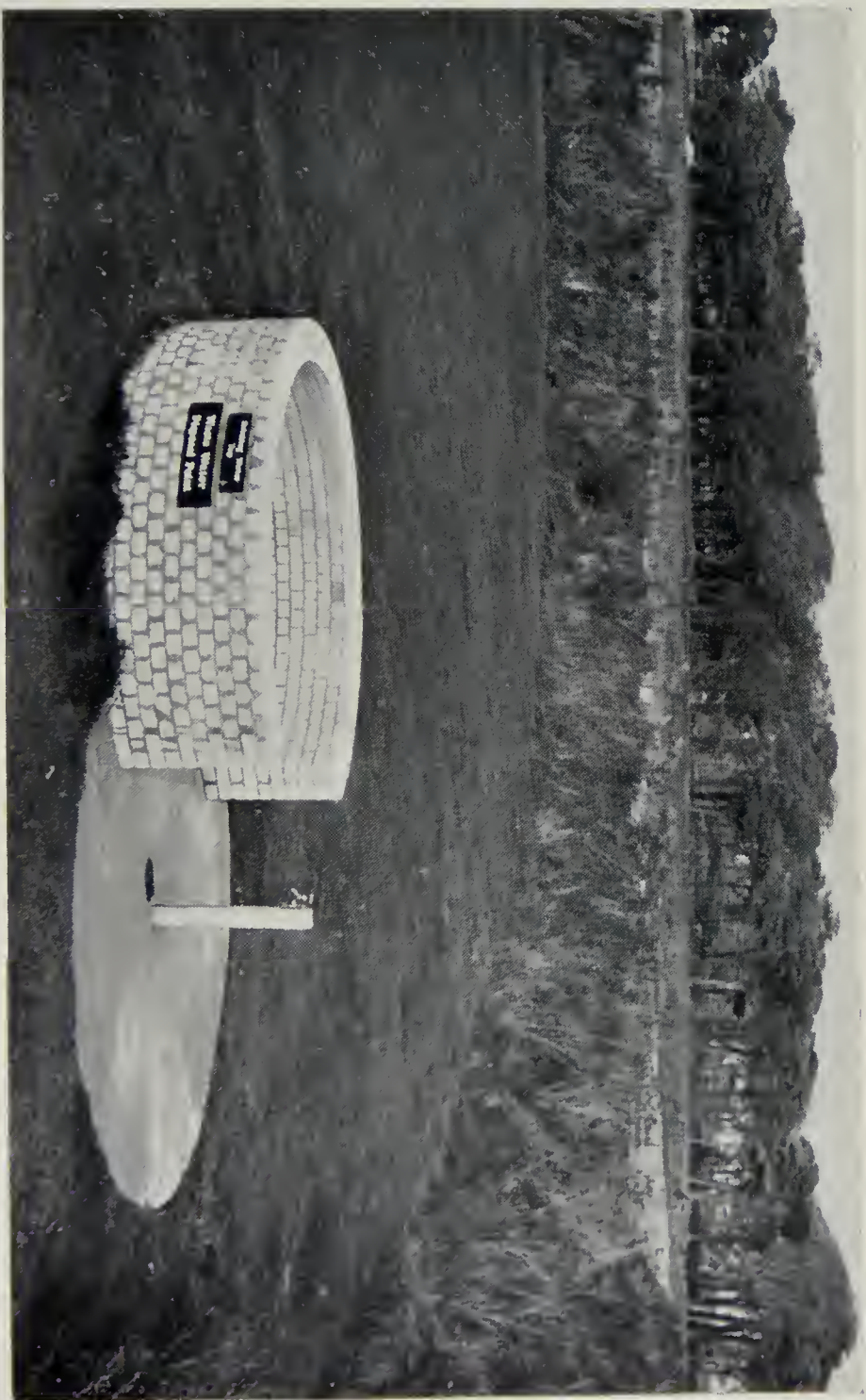


Illustration No. 19—Yellowraig Caravan Site—Water and refuse point.

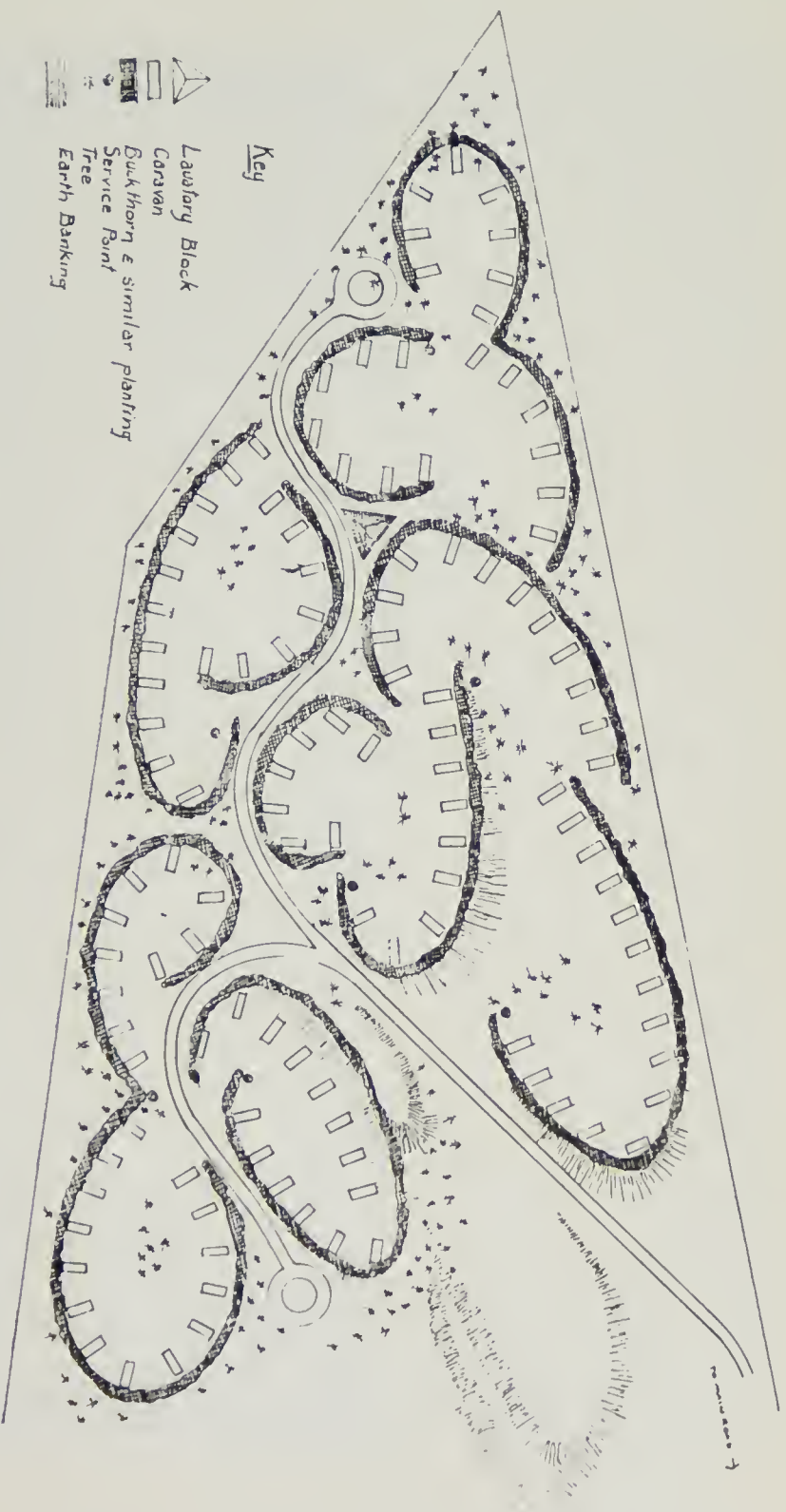


Illustration No. 17—Yellowraig Caravan Site layout plan.

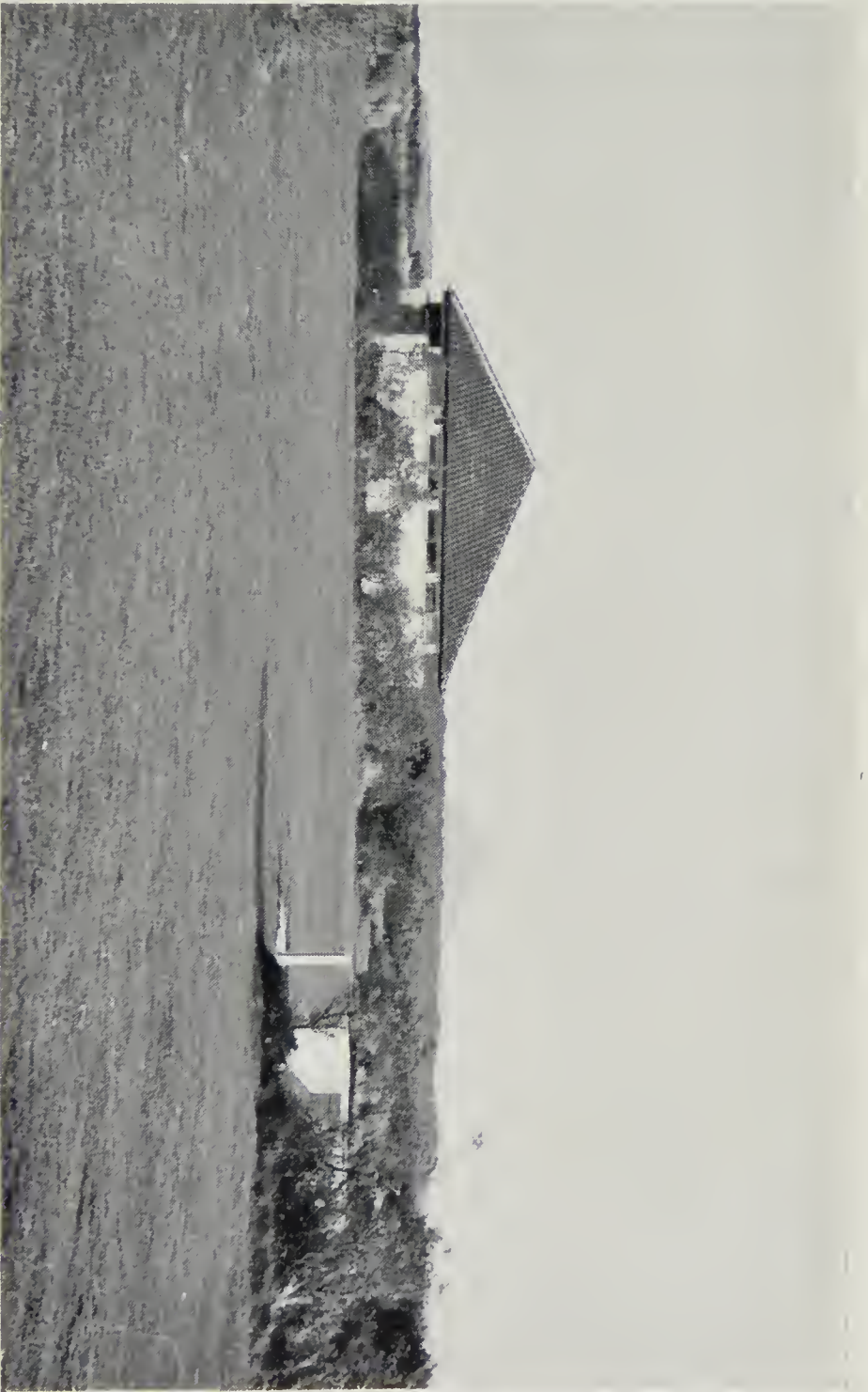
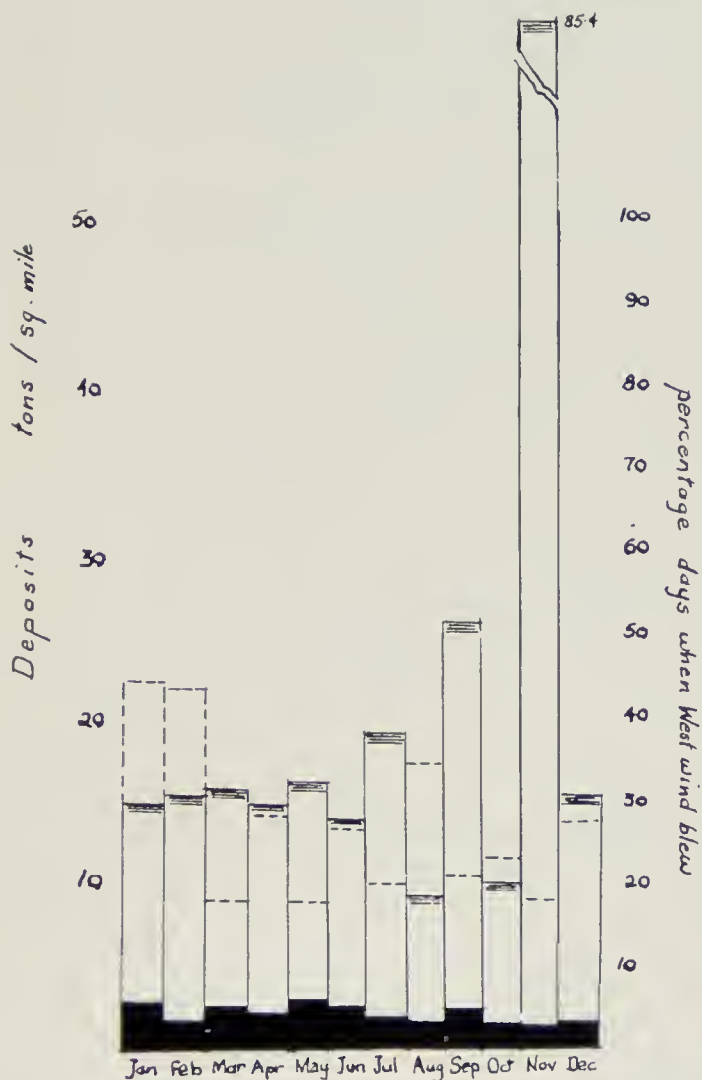
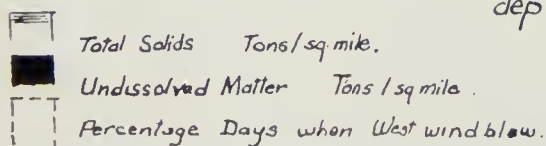


Illustration No. 18—Yellowraig Caravan Site—Toilet Block.



BARNS NESS : Graph of results of smoke deposit gauge



County Sanitary Department,
County Buildings,
Haddington Oct. 1965.

Illustration No. 16—Graph: Barnsness Deposit Gauge.

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works—
James S. Gibson.

*Depute County Sanitary Inspector and
Depute Master of Works—*
James B. Cunningham.

*Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors and
Masters of Works—*
John R. Robertson.
Andrew McCraw.

Trainee Sanitary Inspector—
Andrew F. Mungall (appointed August, 1965).

Student Sanitary Inspector—
Graham Ross.

Milk Officer—
Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge. (Left July, 1965).

Food and Dairy Officer—
James Baird (appointed June, 1965).

Clerk of Works—Drainage—
James Lavery.

County Pest Destruction Officer—
Thomas Stevenson.

Clerkesses—
Miss Christina M. Laidlaw.
Miss Susan Hall.

